



UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In the Matter of: )

NEW TIMES SECURITIES )  
SERVICES, INC. )

Debtor )  
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800-8178-288

1) Application filed by proposed class claimants to  
authorize and approve the filing of a class proof of claim  
and for a certification of the putative class and to  
shorten time for the hearing

Memorandum by proposed class claimants

Memorandum by Plaintiff Securities Investor Protection  
Corporation

Memorandum of law by Trustee James W. Giddens

Affidavit of Derek J. T. Adler in opposition

United States Bankruptcy  
Court  
Westbury, New York

July 28, 2000  
10:00 a.m.

B E F O R E:

HONORABLE STAN BERNSTEIN  
United States Bankruptcy Judge

A P P E A R A N C E S:

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APPEARANCES (Contd.)

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BY: SIGMUND S. WISSNER-GROSS, ESQ.  
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RICHARD L. STONE, ESQ.  
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 THE CLERK: The next matter is New Times  
3 Securities Services.

4 (Pause)

5 THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, let's have  
6 your appearances, please.

7 I'd say on behalf of the SIPC Trustee, but I  
8 would get a four-page letter denouncing my lack of  
9 sophistication and my failure to appreciate that the SIPC  
10 Trustee is not really the SIPC Trustee, but the SIPC  
11 Trustee is the Debtor's Trustee.

12 (Pause)

13 THE COURT: Let's have your appearances,  
14 please, starting with the Trustee for the Debtor.

15 MR. KOBAK: James B. Kobak, Junior, Hughes  
16 Hubbard and Reid. And, with me is Dan Lubell.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. LUBELL: Dan Lubell, from Hughes Hubbard  
19 and Reed, on behalf of James. W. Giddens, the Trustee of  
20 New Times Securities Services, Inc.

21 THE COURT: Does Mr. Miller know that you're  
22 not spending all of your time working for him?

23 MR. LUBELL: I'm not sure who you mean, Mr.  
24 Miller.

25 THE COURT: Who's the -- who's the Trustee in

1 A. R. Baron?

2 MR. LUBELL: Oh, that's Mr. Giddens, as well.

3 THE COURT: Oh, also -- oh, I see. I thought  
4 you were working for Mr. Miller. He's the Trustee in some  
5 case? Which is that.

6 MR. KOBAK: That would be Stratton Oakmont.

7 THE COURT: Oh, okay. Oh, you didn't get that  
8 one? Okay.

9 All right, so we have Mr. Lubell, Mr. Kobak,  
10 counsel for Mr. Giddens, the partner of Hughes Hubbard and  
11 Reed who is acting as the Trustee in this case.

12 And, who else do we have?

13 MR. HARBECK: Good morning, Your Honor. I am  
14 Steve Harbeck. I am the General Counsel for the  
15 Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

16 THE COURT: Oh, boy, we brought the brass.  
17 Okay.

18 MR. HARBECK: Well, Your Honor, the worst thing  
19 that can --

20 THE COURT: What happened -- Miss Caplan is on  
21 vacation, okay.

22 MR. HARBECK: The worst thing that can happen  
23 to a General Counsel is that the associate goes on  
24 vacation.

25 [Laughter]

1 THE COURT: Mr. Berkowitz?

2 MR. BERKOWITZ: Good morning, Judge. Ted  
3 Berkowitz, from Farrell Fritz, co-counsel to the Class  
4 Representatives and Putative Class Plaintiffs.

5 THE COURT: Okay. Who else is here?

6 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Good morning. Sigmund  
7 Wissner-Gross, co-counsel with Mr. Berkowitz to the Class  
8 Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class Representatives.

9 THE COURT: All right. It's Wissner-Gross?

10 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Wissner-Gross.

11 THE COURT: Wissner-Gross, all right, thank  
12 you.

13 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: And, along with me is Alan  
14 Eisenberg of my firm.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. STONE: Good morning, Your Honor. Richard  
17 Stone, receiver for New Age Financial Services.

18 (Pause)

19 MS. BAMBACH: Good morning, Judge Bernstein.  
20 Alistaire Bambach, from the Securities and Exchange  
21 Commission, Northeast Regional Office.

22 THE COURT: It's Bambach?

23 MS. BAMBACH: Yes, sir.

24 THE COURT: All right.

25 MR. BERKOWITZ: Your Honor, as a preliminary

1 matter, we do have reply papers, and I know you made a  
2 reference to --

3 THE COURT: Oh, was that -- were you there? I  
4 didn't realize you were listening.

5 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- to that, but we have  
6 endeavored, in the thirty-six hours that we've had an  
7 opportunity to review the papers submitted both by SIPC  
8 and the Trustee, we have put together a reply memorandum  
9 of law and an affidavit of Mr. Wissner-Gross.

10 Your Honor, I'd like to hand these up --

11 THE COURT: Fine.

12 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- if I may, and I would like  
13 to request that we just take a brief period of time to  
14 have Your Honor --

15 THE COURT: No, no, no. I'm not doing that.

16 I want to address all of you. We could do it

17 --

18 MR. BERKOWITZ: In addition, --

19 THE COURT: -- I could it in chambers, or I  
20 could do it on the record or off the record. So, rather  
21 than schleppe you all into chambers, I'm going to shut off  
22 the microphones, and I'm going to talk to you off the  
23 record, --

24 MR. BERKOWITZ: Okay, very good.

25 THE COURT: -- and then we'll go back on the

1 record.

2 MR. BERKOWITZ: Judge, in addition, there is  
3 the -- but, these are the back-up documents --

4 THE COURT: All right.

5 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- for each of the Class Reps,  
6 which we --

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- are submitting in response  
9 to the comments made in the objections.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 [OFF THE RECORD]

12 THE COURT: We've just had an opportunity to  
13 discuss this matter in an overall view, so that counsel  
14 can understand how the Court's likely to approach this  
15 matter. I did it off the record in order to be candid.

16 I recognize this is a very difficult issue. I  
17 know it's being presented to the Court on a very, very  
18 accelerated track that I would not normally entertain but  
19 for a concern that a notice was sent, setting a bar date,  
20 under a provision of the Bankruptcy Code applicable to  
21 SIPC that seems to draw a distinction between filing  
22 claims within sixty days and filing claims within six  
23 months. And, the first issue I want to focus on is  
24 whether or not there is a material difference between the  
25 sixty-day rule and the six-month rule. And, if a

1 customer, as defined under the SIPC proceeding, doesn't  
2 file his, her, their, or its claim within the sixty-day  
3 period, what rights, if any, that can be translated into  
4 dollars, will be lost?

5 And so, in that sense, I'm going to ask Mr.  
6 Giddens or Mr. Kobak or any of the persons from Hughes  
7 Hubbard and Reed who are prepared to address this, to  
8 explain to me, as precisely and as patiently as they can,  
9 what the difference is between the sixty days and the six  
10 months, in terms of any conceivable prejudice to any  
11 creditor of this estate.

12 MR. KOBAK: Your Honor, I'm actually going to  
13 make my job easier and refer that question to Mr. Harbeck,  
14 if I may, --

15 THE COURT: Okay, fine.

16 MR. KOBAK: -- because I think he's the person  
17 here who's most familiar with the history of SIPC and so  
18 forth and those provisions.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 MR. KOBAK: I would like to inform everybody of  
21 the most recent figures, with respect to claims that have  
22 been filed.

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. KOBAK: And, the current figures, as of  
25 yesterday afternoon, are that we've received six hundred

1 and fifty-eight claims.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MR. KOBAK: Two hundred and thirty-three of  
4 those are the so-called "OXY account claims," which we  
5 believe are all people in Mr. Wissner-Gross's proposed  
6 class.

7 We've been receiving claims at the rate of  
8 about thirty-five to fifty-five a day, and about half to  
9 maybe sixty percent of those have been from OXY account  
10 customers. So, if that rate were to continue, --

11 THE COURT: Well, the bar date is --

12 MR. KOBAK: -- we would probably --

13 THE COURT: -- July 31st?

14 MR. KOBAK: Yeah. We would probably be up to  
15 three hundred or maybe above that. So, I'm not sure that  
16 we're talking about very many people who won't, in fact,  
17 file claims. But, of course, no one knows that for sure.

18 But, I thought everyone --

19 THE COURT: Well, but --

20 MR. KOBAK: -- would benefit from --

21 THE COURT: -- but the Trustee sent out --

22 MR. KOBAK: -- that information.

23 THE COURT: If I understood this, the Trustee,  
24 gleaning as much information as -- from as many sources as  
25 possible, without validating the integrity of those

1 records, sent out something like thirty-four hundred  
2 notices --

3 MR. KOBAK: Originally, --

4 THE COURT: -- plus newspaper publications?

5 MR. KOBAK: Originally, thirty-four hundred.

6 Then, we added some to it, from the Receiver's records,  
7 and -- and other sources. We did publish, pursuant to the  
8 order that was approved by the Court.

9 At Mr. Stone's request, I personally attended  
10 two fairly substantial meetings with credits, one at Kaye  
11 Scholer on a Friday, and one in Westchester, on a  
12 Saturday. I --

13 THE COURT: Now, how does Kaye Scholer come  
14 into this picture?

15 MR. KOBAK: Oh, they represent Mr. Stone, the  
16 Receiver.

17 THE COURT: All right.

18 MR. KOBAK: And, the purpose of those meetings  
19 were to inform people about the claims, the claims  
20 process, and give them advice on filling out the claim.

21 THE COURT: Okay, but that -- the receivership  
22 is the case pending before Judge Platt.

23 MR. KOBAK: Yeah, that's correct.

24 THE COURT: And, you refer to that as -- how --  
25 what's the moniker you use for the receivership?

1 MR. KOBAK: I --

2 THE COURT: What's this entity that you're  
3 referring to?

4 MR. KOBAK: Well, it's Mr. Gorren [phonetic]  
5 and his related companies.

6 THE COURT: Okay, but --

7 MR. KOBAK: Other than New Times Securities  
8 Services Corp. [sic].

9 THE COURT: So, is it called New Age? What --  
10 I mean, what's the --

11 MR. KOBAK: New Age we can call it.

12 THE COURT: Okay, all right.

13 So, New Age is differentiated from the Debtor  
14 here, New Financial?

15 MR. KOBAK: Well, the Debtor here is New Times  
16 Securities Services Corp.

17 THE COURT: New Times -- okay. New Times  
18 Securities --

19 MR. KOBAK: Inc.

20 THE COURT: New Times Securities, Inc.

21 MR. KOBAK: That's why we called it NTSSI in  
22 our papers, to differentiate it from these others.

23 THE COURT: NT, New Times -- what was the --

24 MR. KOBAK: Securities Services, Incorporated.

25 THE COURT: Okay, all right. And, that was the

1 broker/dealer?

2 MR. KOBAK: That was the broker/dealer.

3 And, I do --

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. KOBAK: -- want to make it clear that it  
6 was a real broker/dealer, apart from any of the Ponzi  
7 Schemes of Mr. Gorren. It had three thousand customers.  
8 As far as we can determine, there wasn't any hanky-panky  
9 in those accounts. So, it had an independent --

10 THE COURT: No, but, you haven't --

11 MR. KOBAK: -- existence.

12 THE COURT: -- you haven't completed your  
13 investigation, so --

14 MR. KOBAK: No, we haven't.

15 THE COURT: All right.

16 MR. KOBAK: And, frankly, Mr. Adler submitted  
17 the affidavit the way he did to lay out the facts as we  
18 know them, and we think it's a difficult issue. We don't  
19 know the answer, as we're here today.

20 THE COURT: That's okay.

21 MR. KOBAK: And, we've considered many options  
22 for dealing with that issue.

23 THE COURT: Look, these are all difficult  
24 litigation judgments, and you're always subject to the  
25 risk of being second-guessed. I understand that.

1 MR. KOBAK: Well, we weren't trying to present  
2 an advocate's paper so much as to lay out for the Court  
3 what the facts are, as we know them, and that it is a  
4 difficult issue.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. KOBAK: We give --

7 THE COURT: Well, let's -- let's focus in, if  
8 you --

9 MR. KOBAK: All right, let -- why don't --

10 THE COURT: Let's -- let's hear from Mr. --

11 MR. KOBAK: -- we have Mr. Harbeck address the  
12 first --

13 THE COURT: All right, let's hear from Mr.  
14 Harbeck --

15 MR. KOBAK: -- question, the sixty days.

16 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

17 (Pause)

18 MR. HARBECK: Your Honor, I think you've hit  
19 the nail on the head. The sixty-day period here is the  
20 first issue you should be addressing, and I put it to you  
21 that there is no urgency in this case.

22 THE COURT: Well, just tell me what rights are  
23 -- are captured --

24 MR. HARBECK: Okay.

25 THE COURT: -- by the sixty days.

1 MR. HARBECK: Congress set two different  
2 periods for the filing of customer claims. Those periods,  
3 by the way, are both different from what you'd see in an  
4 ordinary eleven, where you'd see an ordinary ninety-day  
5 period for all claims.

6 But, as to customers --

7 THE COURT: What ninety-day period are you  
8 talking about?

9 MR. HARBECK: For the -- after the first  
10 meeting of creditors, --

11 THE COURT: All right.

12 MR. HARBECK: -- for the filing of claims.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 MR. HARBECK: But, in this statute, what we  
15 have is a sixty-day period during which --

16 THE COURT: I mean, in the Chapter 11, it's not  
17 a ninety-day period, is it? That's when we set a bar  
18 date. Okay, all right.

19 MR. HARBECK: What you have in this --

20 THE COURT: Let's -- let's go back to SIPC.

21 MR. HARBECK: What you have in this statute is  
22 a period of sixty days during which Congress wanted  
23 claimants to file claims for securities, so that the  
24 Trustee in SIPC could get a good idea of what the cost of  
25 buying those securities in the market would be, if the

1 securities were missing.

2 THE COURT: Okay, so -- so, let -- just explain  
3 the process to me, okay?

4 MR. HARBECK: Okay.

5 Let's -- let's talk about this case, because I  
6 don't think anybody --

7 THE COURT: No, no, let's talk --

8 MR. HARBECK: -- would be prejudiced.

9 THE COURT: Let's talk about a customer.

10 MR. HARBECK: Okay.

11 THE COURT: When you say cost of buying  
12 securities. So, if I understand this correctly, and I'm  
13 sure you'll correct me if I'm wrong in my assumption, a  
14 buyer -- a customer of a broker/dealer authorizes the  
15 broker/dealer to go into the market, to purchase  
16 securities for that customer's account.

17 And, as of the date that this petition becomes  
18 effective, that transaction has not been concluded. So,  
19 there's an -- basically, an open buy order that hasn't  
20 been fulfilled, and is there any obligation on the part of  
21 anybody to consummate that transaction after there's a  
22 SIPC liquidation?

23 MR. HARBECK: The customer has an option for  
24 sixty days. You won't find that in the time limits.  
25 You'll find that in the definition of the term "net

1 equity."

2 THE COURT: Okay, all right. So, tell me what  
3 "net equity" means.

4 MR. HARBECK: Net equity means that all long  
5 positions are netted against all short positions,  
6 including the cost of the securities on that open  
7 transaction. And, the customer has an option --

8 THE COURT: No, wait a minute --

9 MR. HARBECK: -- and what you did --

10 THE COURT: Mr. Harbeck, you're going to have  
11 to go very slowly, --

12 MR. HARBECK: Okay.

13 THE COURT: -- okay? Because I don't own any  
14 stocks. Okay? The most I ever owned was an interest in a  
15 mutual fund.

16 So, you're going to have to assume that I am a  
17 complete rube when it comes to the operation of the  
18 securities market. So, you're going to have to get  
19 outside your normal shorthand and explain these concepts  
20 so that if --

21 MR. HARBECK: I'd be glad to.

22 THE COURT: -- push comes to shove, I can  
23 explain it to the universe.

24 MR. HARBECK: I'd be glad to.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. HARBECK: Let's say you have, in your  
2 account, a thousand shares of IBM.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. HARBECK: And, according to your  
5 hypothetical, you've just given an order to purchase  
6 another thousand shares and it's been an actual  
7 transaction, but you haven't paid for it yet.

8 THE COURT: But, the second thousand has  
9 already been purchased for my account?

10 MR. HARBECK: The -- the -- yes.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. HARBECK: Under the net equity definition,  
13 in Section 78-LLL, --

14 THE COURT: 78-LLL, yeah.

15 MR. HARBECK: -- and under the notice  
16 provisions that you signed, in this case, the customer --  
17 you, the customer, would have a sixty-day window --

18 THE COURT: Yes.

19 MR. HARBECK: -- and that window would be to  
20 either pay --

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 MR. HARBECK: -- for the IBM --

23 THE COURT: Yes.

24 MR. HARBECK: -- or not.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. HARBECK: So, you can play around a bit in  
2 the marketplace.

3 If you pay for it, you're going to get your  
4 second thousand shares of IBM. If you don't pay for it,  
5 if the IBM goes up, it will be deducted from the value of  
6 that --

7 THE COURT: Wait, wait --

8 MR. HARBECK: -- second thousand shares.

9 THE COURT: You -- you decide that you want to  
10 continue with this investment strategy, and you simply  
11 write the check after you've gotten confirmation that  
12 those securities --

13 MR. HARBECK: And the Trustee --

14 THE COURT: -- are available.

15 MR. HARBECK: -- will send you two thousand  
16 shares.

17 THE COURT: Okay, all right. And, you're --  
18 you're free of the Bankruptcy Court. You can do whatever  
19 you want with those --

20 MR. HARBECK: And you're then in control of  
21 your account.

22 THE COURT: Okay, and by that time, your  
23 account's been shifted to another broker/dealer.

24 MR. HARBECK: If we -- we hope so.

25 THE COURT: Okay, all right.

1 MR. HARBECK: Now, the second possibility --

2 THE COURT: So, your concern is that IBM has a  
3 great quarter, and the value of its shares doubles. So,  
4 --

5 MR. HARBECK: If you send in that check, we'll  
6 send you the IBM.

7 THE COURT: Okay, so, I'm going to make that  
8 decision in part based upon my personal economic  
9 advantage.

10 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

11 THE COURT: And, if the stock went down, I'm  
12 going to say why should I put good money after bad.

13 MR. HARBECK: That's right. And, all that will  
14 happen, in that event, --

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. HARBECK: -- is the second -- that second  
17 thousand shares will be sold, but you'll owe a little  
18 more, and it might nick into your -- the cost might nick  
19 into your net equity.

20 THE COURT: Wait. Your second thousand -- your  
21 second thousand shares will be sold by --

22 MR. HARBECK: The Trustee.

23 THE COURT: Okay. And those --

24 MR. HARBECK: But, you'll be netted-out --

25 THE COURT: -- monies -- and those monies will

1           then come into the estate?

2                   MR. HARBECK: That's correct, because you did,  
3           in fact, owe that thousand dollars to the brokerage firm.

4                   THE COURT: Okay.

5                   MR. HARBECK: But, let me tell you why it's  
6           irrelevant in this case.

7                   THE COURT: No, no, let's tell me -- I need to  
8           understand it --

9                   MR. HARBECK: Okay.

10                  THE COURT: -- generally, before we get to the  
11           specifics of this case, and we are going to focus on the  
12           specifics of this case.

13                  So, as a general transaction, if -- if I don't  
14           go forward and "exercise" my option -- is this an option  
15           or a put?

16                  MR. HARBECK: It's a net.

17                  THE COURT: Okay, that's a different --

18                  MR. HARBECK: And, the --

19                  THE COURT: -- thing, yeah?

20                  MR. HARBECK: Yeah. It's a netting process,  
21           Your Honor.

22                  THE COURT: If I breach my contractual  
23           obligation, is that it?

24                  MR. HARBECK: No, no, because --

25                  THE COURT: Am I going to be --

1 MR. HARBECK: -- you have a defense to that,  
2 and it's an anticipatory breach defense.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. HARBECK: Because the Trustee isn't -- or  
5 the firm isn't standing ready to deliver those second  
6 thousand shares immediately. And, we've never sued anyone  
7 who failed to pay.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. HARBECK: Okay?

10 THE COURT: All right.

11 So, what happens if I don't exercise "my  
12 option"?

13 MR. HARBECK: If you don't, then the value --  
14 the cost of those securities, the contract cost, will be  
15 subtracted from your portfolio.

16 THE COURT: The cost on the market as of the  
17 date the sixty day runs --

18 MR. HARBECK: As of the date of the -- as of  
19 the date of the bankruptcy.

20 THE COURT: Okay, all right. So, that cost of  
21 the securities is subtracted from my --

22 MR. HARBECK: Net equity, which is paid to you  
23 in securities in this case.

24 THE COURT: Who's going to pay me in  
25 securities?

1 MR. HARBECK: The Trustee, whether the  
2 securities are there or not.

3 THE COURT: He's going to pay me in securities.

4 MR. HARBECK: That's correct.

5 THE COURT: I already have a thousand shares of  
6 IBM.

7 MR. HARBECK: Yeah, but they may be missing.  
8 He'll give you a thousand shares anyway.

9 THE COURT: Oh, okay. You're simply saying  
10 once certain shares, in effect, are identified to my  
11 account, then they're mine, and if they're missing, then  
12 I'm going to be entitled to some compensation.

13 MR. HARBECK: No, sir, they are not identified  
14 to your account. They are a common pool of securities  
15 called "customer property."

16 THE COURT: Okay. I'm still sitting here with  
17 my thousand shares of IBM, the only thing in my account,  
18 and I'm now trying to decide what to do.

19 MR. HARBECK: Actually, it might be a little  
20 less than the thousand shares, because if the price has  
21 gone down, remember you had to pay for that second  
22 thousand. So, you'll probably get nine hundred and ninety  
23 or something like that.

24 THE COURT: Okay. But, the -- the point of the  
25 matter is that -- what do I have to do within the sixty-

1 day period?

2 MR. HARBECK: All you have to do is pay for the  
3 securities, --

4 THE COURT: But, I thought --

5 MR. HARBECK: -- but we don't have that  
6 situation here.

7 THE COURT: -- I thought we talked about filing  
8 a claim within sixty days. So, what's the difference  
9 between filing a claim and paying for securities within  
10 this sixty-day window?

11 MR. HARBECK: You do it both at the same time,  
12 and, indeed, that's what the claim form requires.

13 THE COURT: Both at the same --

14 MR. HARBECK: But, since we don't have any of  
15 those claims here --

16 THE COURT: No, no, no.

17 MR. HARBECK: Yeah.

18 THE COURT: You keep jumping the gun on me.

19 MR. HARBECK: Okay.

20 THE COURT: Both at the same time. File a  
21 claim, and what are you filing a claim for?

22 MR. HARBECK: You would be filing a claim for  
23 either your two thousand shares, and submitting a check so  
24 that the second thousand would be paid for.

25 THE COURT: Okay, all right.

1 MR. HARBECK: Or, you would just submit a claim  
2 at any time for --

3 THE COURT: No, no, within the sixty days.

4 MR. HARBECK: It -- or --

5 THE COURT: Two thousand shares -- I get two  
6 thousand shares if I tender the check, --

7 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

8 THE COURT: -- based upon the market cost as of  
9 the date of the petition.

10 MR. HARBECK: No, as of your contract cost,  
11 because you agreed to pay for them at a particular value.  
12 The securities are valued for all purposes as of the date  
13 of the bankruptcy.

14 (Pause)

15 THE COURT: Okay, so, we're dealing with two  
16 different operations here.

17 MR. HARBECK: Yes.

18 THE COURT: One --

19 MR. HARBECK: But, they're simultaneous.

20 THE COURT: Okay, but analytically, they're  
21 different. There's the contract cost, with the thousand  
22 shares of IBM, and then there's the security value of  
23 what?

24 MR. HARBECK: The securities would be valued,  
25 the IBM in this case, as of the filing date, to determine

1       your net equity, and subtracted from that dollar amount  
2       would be --

3               THE COURT:   When -- when you talk about net  
4       equity, you're going to take the value of my shares --

5               MR. HARBECK:   And deduct from it --

6               THE COURT:   -- less any obligations I have to  
7       complete my --

8               MR. HARBECK:   Exactly.

9               THE COURT:   Okay.

10              MR. HARBECK:   Exactly.

11              THE COURT:   All right.

12              MR. HARBECK:   And, that gives you a net equity  
13       in dollar terms, --

14              THE COURT:   Okay.

15              MR. HARBECK:   -- and the statute requires Mr.  
16       Giddens --

17              THE COURT:   Yes.

18              MR. HARBECK:   -- to pay you that number of  
19       shares -- the number of shares that that would be --

20              THE COURT:   Okay.

21              MR. HARBECK:   -- because he is under Congress  
22       -- Congressional instruction to satisfy claims for  
23       securities with securities.

24              THE COURT:   But, he doesn't pay -- does he pay  
25       me in cash, or does he pay me in securities?

1 MR. HARBECK: Securities. And, he pays you in  
2 securities whether there's a single, solitary share of IBM  
3 in the brokerage house or not.

4 THE COURT: And, he gets to pick which  
5 securities?

6 MR. HARBECK: No. He will pay you IBM. That's  
7 what you are entitled to.

8 THE COURT: Oh, I see.

9 MR. HARBECK: He will use SIPC's funds, if  
10 necessary, to --

11 THE COURT: Oh, I see.

12 MR. HARBECK: -- go out and buy them.

13 THE COURT: Oh, okay, all right.

14 So, you're not going to be paid in --

15 MR. HARBECK: Steve Madden Shoe Stores, --

16 THE COURT: -- market equivalents --

17 MR. HARBECK: No. You're not going to get  
18 Steve Madden Shoe shares for an IBM claim. You're going  
19 to get --

20 THE COURT: Okay. All right.

21 MR. HARBECK: -- the contents of your account  
22 reconstructed, less any debt.

23 THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm beginning to get a  
24 better picture. Thank you, Mr. Harbeck. See, there is an  
25 advantage in having a pro explain these things.

1 Now, tell me why you don't think that model has  
2 any specific application to the customers in this case.

3 MR. HARBECK: Three reasons.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. HARBECK: First of all, your -- your  
6 hypothetical is a very good one, because it focused in on  
7 the open transactions. There aren't any here.

8 Second, --

9 THE COURT: How do you know there aren't any?

10 MR. HARBECK: Because, this Debtor died a long  
11 time ago, and there aren't any open securities  
12 transactions to our knowledge.

13 THE COURT: Because the -- the  
14 broker/dealership closed before the petition date, there's  
15 a window --

16 MR. HARBECK: Yes.

17 THE COURT: -- into which basically no  
18 securities --

19 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

20 THE COURT: -- were being ordered by customers.

21 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

22 THE COURT: And, what's it -- and, that was  
23 between December and when?

24 MR. HARBECK: The filing date of this  
25 proceeding, which was in May.

1 THE COURT: Okay, all right. So, there's like  
2 a five-month window --

3 MR. HARBECK: Right.

4 THE COURT: -- okay, when the -- when --

5 MR. HARBECK: When there were no transactions  
6 being done.

7 THE COURT: Okay, all right.

8 MR. HARBECK: But, what we do have is a --  
9 let's focus in on the two kinds of claims which are most  
10 common here.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. HARBECK: People deposited money with one  
13 or the other of these entities, but let's just assume it  
14 was the Debtor, for non-existent money market funds,  
15 shares that never came into existence, fictitious shares.

16 The value of those securities --

17 THE COURT: Wait. Non-existent --

18 MR. HARBECK: Yeah.

19 THE COURT: What did you call them?

20 MR. HARBECK: Non-existent fictitious shares of  
21 something called, variously, the New Age Money Market  
22 Fund, or some variation on that.

23 THE COURT: Okay, so, someone thought that --

24 MR. HARBECK: They were depositing money to buy  
25 those shares --

1 THE COURT: The equivalent of --

2 MR. HARBECK: -- at a dollar a share.

3 THE COURT: -- of a pre-existing mutual fund.

4 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

5 THE COURT: Okay, so, it's, you know, Fidelity-  
6 this, Magellan-this, --

7 MR. HARBECK: Here is why the sixty-day  
8 difference may -- or the sixty-day filing period makes no  
9 difference to people who had claims for these non-existent  
10 money market fund shares.

11 THE COURT: Okay, but you said -- you said that  
12 the common pattern here is, one, funds deposited by a  
13 customer --

14 MR. HARBECK: With one of these entities --

15 THE COURT: -- of the Debtor for the purchase  
16 of mutual funds in a designated account.

17 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

18 THE COURT: Okay, and you've been able to  
19 ascertain that that --

20 MR. HARBECK: That those securities --

21 THE COURT: -- money market fund --

22 MR. HARBECK: -- never existed.

23 THE COURT: -- did not exist.

24 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

25 THE COURT: Never existed.

1 MR. HARBECK: Never existed.

2 THE COURT: Okay, so, this is a complete scam.

3 MR. HARBECK: Yes, sir.

4 THE COURT: As to that issue.

5 MR. HARBECK: Yes, sir.

6 THE COURT: And, there's really no fact  
7 dispute?

8 MR. HARBECK: I don't believe so.

9 THE COURT: Okay, all right, well, we'll hear  
10 from the other side. All right.

11 MR. HARBECK: So, what's the value of those  
12 shares? It's zero now, and it's never going to change.  
13 It's not going to change between the sixty -- the end of  
14 the sixty-day period and the end of the --

15 THE COURT: Okay, so, unlike the IBM stock, --

16 MR. HARBECK: -- the six-month period.

17 THE COURT: -- Mr. Giddens can't go into the  
18 market and buy shares in this money market fund, because  
19 it's a null class.

20 MR. HARBECK: That's correct. The shares were  
21 -- are -- were worth zero, are worth zero, and will always  
22 be worth zero.

23 THE COURT: Okay, so, that --

24 MR. HARBECK: So, as to those investors, the  
25 sixty-day period is irrelevant.

1 THE COURT: So -- so --

2 MR. HARBECK: The value of their claim will  
3 never change.

4 THE COURT: Well, but -- so, they're just out  
5 of luck?

6 MR. HARBECK: No, sir, no. We're not taking  
7 the position that as it's -- it's intellectually or  
8 Jesuitically, if you will, possible to take, that the  
9 value of their portfolio is zero. But, --

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. HARBECK: -- under a case called Boatland  
12 Securities -- it's either -- it's either an Aberdeen  
13 [phonetic] case or an Albert and McGuire [phonetic] case,  
14 dating back to the early seventies -- we have taken the  
15 position --

16 THE COURT: Wait, what is -- what was the  
17 reference you made?

18 MR. HARBECK: We -- I believe the case is  
19 either another decision in the Aberdeen liquidation or  
20 possibly in the Albert and McGuire liquidation, I forgot  
21 which --

22 THE COURT: But, I thought you called it  
23 "Boatman" or something like that.

24 MR. HARBECK: Yes. The -- the shares in  
25 question were Boatland Securities.

1 THE COURT: B-O-A-T-L-A-N-D?

2 MR. HARBECK: Yes, sir.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. HARBECK: And, we took the position --

5 THE COURT: Yeah.

6 MR. HARBECK: -- that when you deposited money  
7 to buy securities that never came into existence, --

8 THE COURT: Yeah.

9 MR. HARBECK: -- you didn't have a claim. And,  
10 we lost. And, we have adhered to the court's decision  
11 ever since.

12 So, these shares --

13 THE COURT: Okay, so -- so you have a damage  
14 for fraud -- you have a claim --

15 MR. HARBECK: No, sir, no. You would have the  
16 deposit of cash for the purpose of purchasing securities,  
17 but the securities were never purchased. So, you would  
18 have a claim for cash.

19 THE COURT: All right, claim for --

20 MR. HARBECK: That is the most expansive view  
21 that we could possibly take under the statute, to help  
22 these people.

23 THE COURT: Okay. So, if they -- if someone  
24 has a valid claim, can demonstrate that they wrote the  
25 check, or wire transferred the monies --

1 MR. HARBECK: To the Debtor.

2 THE COURT: -- to the Debtor, they have a claim  
3 for cash.

4 MR. HARBECK: That's correct.

5 THE COURT: And -- and who satisfies that claim  
6 for cash?

7 MR. HARBECK: The Trustee will satisfy the  
8 claim for cash --

9 THE COURT: Up to a hundred thousand?

10 MR. HARBECK: -- using SIPC's funds.

11 THE COURT: SIPC's funds, but up to a limit --  
12 a dollar limit, isn't it?

13 MR. HARBECK: That's correct.

14 THE COURT: That's a hundred thousand, isn't  
15 it?

16 MR. HARBECK: Yes.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. HARBECK: But, that limit will never  
19 change.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MR. HARBECK: As to any of those people, --

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. HARBECK: -- if they file after the sixty-  
24 day period.

25 So, as to the --

1 THE COURT: But, there were -- there were  
2 persons in that class.

3 MR. HARBECK: Yes, sir, there were persons who  
4 deposited money with at least one of them, and I assume  
5 with the Debtor --

6 THE COURT: Okay, well, we're --

7 MR. HARBECK: -- to buy those.

8 THE COURT: -- assuming that, for the purpose  
9 of argument, --

10 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

11 THE COURT: -- with the Debtor.

12 All right. So, what's the second kind of  
13 claim?

14 MR. HARBECK: The second kind of claims are for  
15 people who bought real honest-to-goodness mutual funds.

16 THE COURT: Okay, and that's different from  
17 securities.

18 MR. HARBECK: No, they are securities, but  
19 they're real securities, unlike these fictitious shares of  
20 the New Age Money Market.

21 THE COURT: But, SIPC draws a distinction for  
22 purposes of administration of this case, between my having  
23 shares of IBM, versus my having shares of --

24 MR. HARBECK: New Age Money Market Fund.

25 THE COURT: No, no, no. Third category.

1 MR. HARBECK: No. The mutual fund shares are  
2 just the kind of securities these people bought. You  
3 could think of them in terms of being IBM, if you want.  
4 It's the same -- same analysis.

5 THE COURT: Okay. But, it -- at the macro  
6 level, the mutual fund has securities. Those may be IBM,  
7 or anything else.

8 MR. HARBECK: But it, itself, is a security.

9 THE COURT: But, I -- but, I have some kind of  
10 percentage interest in that mutual fund.

11 MR. HARBECK: You have shares in it, and those  
12 shares are securities.

13 THE COURT: Okay, all right.

14 So, from the -- whether I have direct shares  
15 or, in effect, indirect shares, you don't care.

16 MR. HARBECK: No, we do. You have direct  
17 shares of the mutual fund, and here is where Congress  
18 comes into play.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 MR. HARBECK: To the extent members -- people  
21 who dealt with this Debtor bought any kind of securities  
22 and want those securities, --

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. HARBECK: -- Congress put them on a short  
25 leash, and this is a very specific leash. It says if you

1 file within sixty days, you'll get the securities,  
2 absolutely. If you file between sixty days and six  
3 months, the Trustee will have an option --

4 THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. I get the --  
5 I get the shares absolutely. Okay.

6 MR. HARBECK: The Trustee will have an option  
7 to pay you in either the shares or the value of the shares  
8 on the filing date of the bankruptcy.

9 THE COURT: Okay, so, now tell me the economic  
10 consequences of filing before sixty days and after sixty  
11 days, if you --

12 MR. HARBECK: Some people could win; some  
13 people could lose.

14 THE COURT: -- deposited monies for a mutual  
15 fund that has a fluctuating value.

16 MR. HARBECK: No, you -- at this point, the  
17 shares -- the mutual fund shares should be in your  
18 account. It's not depositing money for them. You've  
19 bought them. You've got a confirmation -- you've got a  
20 statement from the firm, saying you have in your account  
21 shares of one, two, and three different securities. These  
22 securities happen to be mutual funds.

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. HARBECK: And, what Congress did is  
25 Congress said, --

1 THE COURT: Okay, so, you're telling me that  
2 this is very different from the open transaction.

3 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

4 THE COURT: Okay, so, now we're dealing with a  
5 closed transaction, where the money is there, you have  
6 interest in a --

7 MR. HARBECK: The securities are there.

8 THE COURT: -- real --

9 MR. HARBECK: Not the money is there. The  
10 securities are supposed to be there.

11 THE COURT: No, no -- yeah, you have -- you  
12 have an ownership interest in the securities; namely,  
13 shares of the mutual fund, of a mutual fund that is real,  
14 existing as of the petition date.

15 MR. HARBECK: Dreyfus, Janus, you name it.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. HARBECK: Now, what Congress did is it said  
18 it wants to give the Trustee and SIPC a very good idea of  
19 what securities have to -- that the Trustee is going to  
20 have to go out into the marketplace and buy. So, if you  
21 file within sixty days, you'll get the securities, without  
22 question. Whether -- if they triple in value, you'll get  
23 the securities.

24 But, if --

25 THE COURT: Even -- even if --

1 MR. HARBECK: Even if they're not there.

2 THE COURT: Even if they're not there.

3 MR. HARBECK: Correct.

4 THE COURT: In other words, if the money was  
5 diverted, converted --

6 MR. HARBECK: And the securities were never  
7 purchased.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. HARBECK: And, if those positions triple,  
10 we will gladly give the people their securities positions.

11 THE COURT: But, you've got to jump.

12 MR. HARBECK: But, you've got to act fast,  
13 yeah. And, Congress did that --

14 THE COURT: Because -- because --

15 MR. HARBECK: -- because of the fluctuations.

16 THE COURT: -- because there's a concern --  
17 because there's a concern that the value of this mutual  
18 fund might skyrocket and it's going to cost SIPC a lot  
19 more money.

20 MR. HARBECK: Six months down the line, that's  
21 right.

22 THE COURT: Okay, all right. And, you don't  
23 want people playing games with you.

24 MR. HARBECK: That's correct.

25 THE COURT: Deciding when they're going to --

1 it's like the -- do you know about price-laters?

2 MR. HARBECK: Sorry?

3 THE COURT: Price-laters?

4 MR. HARBECK: I can't say that I do.

5 THE COURT: Oh, gee, it's a great analogy.

6 MR. HARBECK: In any event --

7 THE COURT: Do you know what a price-later  
8 agreement is, Mr. Berkowitz?

9 MR. BERKOWITZ: No, I'm going to play even with  
10 Mr. Harbeck --

11 MR. HARBECK: Thank you, very much.

12 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- for insurance.

13 THE COURT: I deposit grain in the elevator.  
14 This goes back to my days in the rural counties of  
15 Michigan. And, of course, the grain is all co-mingled.  
16 And, I look to the board price and say, "Bingo. That's  
17 the price. Pay me."

18 So, I deposit the grain under a price-later  
19 agreement, under an agreement in which the price is later  
20 to be fixed. And, of course, I'm going to speculate on  
21 the market. I'm going to wait until the price is high  
22 enough to say "Pay me that."

23 So, basically, I'm a commodities broker, but  
24 it's not in futures. It's grain in the elevator. And,  
25 God help you if the elevator goes into bankruptcy. Then,

1 it all falls apart.

2 So, --

3 MR. HARBECK: At a later date, perhaps we could  
4 talk about the similarities between --

5 THE COURT: No, no, no --

6 MR. HARBECK: -- that grain and the concept of  
7 customer property, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: I suspect so, but I'm glad I had  
9 this prior experience, so I can resort to these fruitful  
10 analogies.

11 MR. HARBECK: All right. So, Congress says do  
12 that in sixty days.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 MR. HARBECK: And, that -- that is a very  
15 specific and a very special proceeding that you don't see  
16 in bankruptcy.

17 THE COURT: Okay, and that has -- that's tied  
18 into a policy analysis of the operation of the markets and  
19 a determination by Congress that parties are entitled to a  
20 certain protection, but they have to act expeditiously.

21 MR. HARBECK: So, let's look at the effect  
22 here.

23 THE COURT: Okay, great.

24 MR. HARBECK: As to the money market fund  
25 investors, there is no effect at all. The securities are

1           worth zero --

2                   THE COURT:   Well, that's in --

3                   MR. HARBECK:   -- then, now, and always.

4                   THE COURT:   -- that's in that fictional --

5                   MR. HARBECK:   Correct.

6                   THE COURT:   Okay.

7                   MR. HARBECK:   So, if they file a claim on the  
8                   one hundred and seventy-eighth day, their claim will be  
9                   treated exactly the same as it would be if it was filed in  
10                  the six months.

11                  THE COURT:   So, that's garnished means  
12                  garnished, right?

13                  MR. HARBECK:   Yeah.

14                  As to the people who have what we would call  
15                  the "real securities," Congress said, "Hey, file that  
16                  claim or SIPC and the Trustee will have an option."

17                  So, Congress said, different from any other  
18                  form of bankruptcy, because brokerage bankruptcy is a  
19                  unique form of bankruptcy, you have to act fast.

20                  So, what does filing a class proof of claim do  
21                  here?  It says, "Well, let's ignore the Congressional  
22                  mandate that's unique to brokerage bankruptcy."

23                  THE COURT:   It does what?

24                  MR. HARBECK:   It ignores the unique  
25                  Congressional mandate --

1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. HARBECK: -- in the brokerage bankruptcy.

3 THE COURT: But -- but, what's the model that  
4 Congress has in mind? Doesn't it have in mind the  
5 sophisticated investor, who is going to be able to respond  
6 within this very short period of notice --

7 MR. HARBECK: Absolutely not.

8 THE COURT: -- and understand -- and  
9 understands the consequences of not filing within sixty  
10 days?

11 MR. HARBECK: Absolutely not. The statute,  
12 when it was drafted, was specifically drafted for the  
13 small investor. Indeed, as originally drafted, --

14 THE COURT: Well, what's the date of the  
15 statute we're talking about?

16 MR. HARBECK: 1970. And, as originally --

17 THE COURT: Okay, and you know -- you know, and  
18 I know that the world of persons who have interests in  
19 securities doesn't bear the faintest resemblance in 2000,  
20 to the world of persons who had securities in 1970. And,  
21 what drives the market these days, in no small measure,  
22 apart from the international flow of funds, is the very  
23 considerable significance of pension funds.

24 So, to say that the law in 1970 is going to  
25 help us understand the nature of investments by small

1 investors in 2000 strikes me as subject to a certain  
2 amount of discount.

3 MR. HARBECK: Well, --

4 THE COURT: But, you know --

5 MR. HARBECK: -- the fact remains Congress has  
6 spoken as to when you need to get your claim in and says  
7 --

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. HARBECK: -- you're still going to get  
10 money from a quasi-public fund, even if you file on the  
11 hundred and seventy-ninth day.

12 THE COURT: Well, what -- what's quasi-public  
13 about it?

14 MR. HARBECK: It's created by a federal statute  
15 and it is backed by a one billion dollar line of credit on  
16 the United States Treasury.

17 THE COURT: Okay. But, when was the last time  
18 you drew a check on that?

19 MR. HARBECK: We are proud to say we've never  
20 spent a nickel of public money.

21 THE COURT: Okay, great. So, it's basically  
22 the securities industry taking care of itself.

23 MR. HARBECK: Taking care of its customers.

24 THE COURT: Yeah, so, I mean one of the things  
25 that gives credibility to the market is, up to a certain

1       dollar limit, if you deal with a registered broker/dealer,  
2       you're going to be protected.

3               MR. HARBECK: That's correct.

4               THE COURT: It's like an FDIC insurance, right?

5               MR. HARBECK: There are analogies.

6               THE COURT: Okay.

7               MR. HARBECK: I would also point out one other  
8       reason why, on the facts of this case, there is nothing --  
9       there -- there is no applicability of the sixty-day  
10      period.

11              THE COURT: Okay. What you're saying is that  
12      the concern about protecting a universe or a class of  
13      persons who would be prejudiced is a null class. No one  
14      -- no member fits into those parameters. So, no one is  
15      going to be prejudiced.

16              MR. HARBECK: Certainly no one will be  
17      prejudiced as to the people as seeking the fictitious  
18      money market funds. There is no prejudice whatsoever to  
19      them.

20              There may be some prejudice to people whose  
21      securities portfolios skyrocket, although I don't believe  
22      that's happened since the filing date of this bankruptcy.

23              THE COURT: Well, the market's been --

24              MR. HARBECK: But -- but if --

25              THE COURT: -- a little --

1 MR. HARBECK: -- but if that has happened, and  
2 if all they get is the filing date value of their  
3 portfolios, that is what Congress's absolute specific  
4 mandate is, that that's what they get. They can file on  
5 the hundred and seventy-eighth day, the Trustee will have  
6 an option to either buy them the securities --

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. HARBECK: -- or give them cash.

9 THE COURT: So, if I engage in this  
10 differential calculus, even if I can identify the persons  
11 who fall into this, and maybe we do this after the fact,  
12 and then we determine what the swing is, you're telling me  
13 that no one fits in that category, or if they do fit in  
14 that category --

15 MR. HARBECK: It is by --

16 THE COURT: -- Congress has simply --

17 MR. HARBECK: -- it is by design.

18 THE COURT: -- put a very short leash on this,  
19 and their remedy is with Congress, not with the Bankruptcy  
20 Court.

21 MR. HARBECK: Yes, sir.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, very much.

23 (Pause)

24 MR. KOBAC: Can I just add a couple of  
25 footnotes, Your Honor? The SIPC statute has --

1 THE COURT: You can -- you can add footnotes.  
2 You can add **bold**, *italics* --

3 MR. KOBAK: Right.

4 THE COURT: -- or underline.

5 MR. KOBAK: The -- the SIPC statute has been  
6 amended several times, including very extensively in 1978,  
7 so we're not necessarily going back thirty years.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. KOBAK: There are exceptions in the  
10 statutes for incompetents and infants, so to the extent --  
11 I mean, Congress must have given some consideration to how  
12 sophisticated people are, and so forth.

13 THE COURT: I don't think Congress can keep up  
14 with the rate of innovation in the market.

15 MR. KOBAK: There is one other effect of this  
16 provision. It says that, to the extent that someone's  
17 over the limit of SIPC protection, --

18 THE COURT: Right.

19 MR. KOBAK: -- and we have claims against the  
20 fund of customer property, --

21 THE COURT: Right.

22 MR. KOBAK: -- that would be marshaled by the  
23 Trustee, if any, in the liquidation, the question --

24 THE COURT: I thought that -- I thought you  
25 indicated that there was virtually no customer property.

1 MR. KOBAK: At this point, there isn't. It  
2 will probably depend on us bringing lawsuits if there are  
3 any lawsuits to be brought --

4 THE COURT: Okay. And, those are in the nature  
5 of --

6 MR. KOBAK: -- against people.

7 THE COURT: -- avoidance actions?

8 MR. KOBAK: They could be avoidance actions or  
9 they could be actions against third parties.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. KOBAK: Similar in some respects to those  
12 that Mr. Wissner-Gross is pursuing in his class action,  
13 but also possibly different ones.

14 But, at this point, I don't think there is  
15 necessarily any anticipation that there will be any fund  
16 of customer property. But, it is conceivable.

17 What the statute says is that if you don't file  
18 within the sixty days, but do file within the six months,  
19 the Trustee need not -- those are the words of the statute  
20 -- need not give you a claim against the fund of customer  
21 property. But, it doesn't mean that the Trustee won't  
22 give you that claim.

23 THE COURT: Well, what's going --

24 MR. KOBAK: And, in this case, --

25 THE COURT: -- what's going to --

1 MR. KOBAK: Well, I don't -- no one knows what  
2 will happen. But, in this case, we don't even know if we  
3 have a fund of customer property. And, frankly, at this  
4 point, it seems like a remote possibility that will ever  
5 exist.

6 It also seems like there will be very few, if  
7 any -- any customers who don't file within the sixty days  
8 who will be over the SIPC limits. But, it is a  
9 theoretical possibility.

10 THE COURT: Okay. But, one of the problems  
11 that we have is that when I look at these cases, we're  
12 really dealing with magnitudes that are very different  
13 from the magnitude of this case. That's why I said this  
14 is at the lower end. When you have twenty thousand  
15 investors, a hundred thousand investors, you're dealing  
16 with esoteric forms of investment. That creates, perhaps,  
17 a qualitative distinction.

18 But here, we're dealing with a fairly finite  
19 universe of customers, that may not even exceed five  
20 thousand --

21 MR. KOBAK: Well, I think it's --

22 THE COURT: -- and we have plenty of cases in  
23 which we have more than five thousand claims filed within  
24 certain classes -- whether they're priority classes,  
25 secured creditor classes or not -- where we've been able

1 to manage those cases fairly effectively.

2 Now, I know there's a kind of paternalism on  
3 SIPC's part that comes through this, where they're trying  
4 to protect the customers from being saddled with  
5 attorney's fees. But, I'm not sure how much weight I  
6 should give that.

7 MR. KOBAK: Well, --

8 THE COURT: Particularly when the Trustee and  
9 his counsel are going to be paid, and when it says, you  
10 know, you guys shouldn't be paid, but, by the way, we're  
11 going to get paid, it causes, you know, --

12 MR. KOBAK: Well, --

13 THE COURT: -- at least for me to raise an  
14 eyebrow.

15 MR. KOBAK: In -- in Mr. Wissner-Gross's class,  
16 there are only three hundred and eighteen people, or  
17 that's the estimate. As I've said, over almost two  
18 hundred and fifty of those have already filed claims. So,  
19 it doesn't appear that there are going to many -- there --  
20 it appears that there will be few, if any, who don't file  
21 claims.

22 THE COURT: Well, but, let's -- let's assume  
23 all --

24 MR. KOBAK: When we come --

25 THE COURT: -- let's assume that, to cover his

1 down-side, he fervently encouraged everyone to file a  
2 claim, of anyone he could reach.

3 MR. KOBAK: Right.

4 THE COURT: He was scrambling, you were  
5 scrambling. You're all basically, for different reasons,  
6 on the same path, because you've wanted to reduce the  
7 degree of uncertainty as to outcome.

8 And then, it gets to a question, if I've got  
9 three hundred clients, that's an awful lot of clients to  
10 kind of manage, and under joinder rules, under other  
11 concepts of --

12 MR. KOBAK: Right.

13 THE COURT: -- active judicial management of  
14 cases, we try to resort to various minimizing devices.  
15 And, I don't care what you call it, but it seems to me  
16 that if there are common issues, even as to the processing  
17 of these claims under these varying kinds of categories --  
18 the ones that Mr. Harbeck so skillfully presented -- there  
19 are some considerable efficiencies which we gain by having  
20 a common representative, one law firm basically, helping  
21 people do this together, resorting to the same kinds of  
22 information sheets you use, and basically pooling their  
23 resources so the net cost to each is reduced.

24 MR. KOBAK: Well, Your Honor, we've never  
25 contended that these issues shouldn't be litigated, that

1       they won't be litigated. I think the point of our papers  
2       were that there are alternatives like joinder, test cases,  
3       what we've --

4               THE COURT: Well, that's -- you know, when I  
5       read the papers, I began to think, you know, it's -- it's  
6       we, SIPC, are the good guys. We're going to process these  
7       claims as quickly as possible. We don't want any  
8       interference that's going to delay our administration.  
9       We're not the enemy. We're not the broker/dealer. We're  
10      not the debtor-in-possession. You know, we have a  
11      statutory function to perform. We want to be able to do  
12      that. We are concerned, ultimately, to the extent that we  
13      identified with the community of investors, to get them as  
14      much recovery as possible, at the lowest transactional  
15      cost, and the Bankruptcy Court is set up for that, the  
16      separate proceeding is set up for that. Everything is  
17      designed to reduce transaction costs.

18             But if, even in the representation of a  
19      significant number -- and it seems to me three hundred is  
20      a significant number, particularly when you're dealing  
21      with claims of this magnitude. When I looked at the so-  
22      called putative class representatives, they're out a lot  
23      of money.

24             MR. KOBAC: Well, he -- I think his claimants  
25      have something like three and a half million dollars, if I

1 read the claims --

2 THE COURT: Okay, so, that's not chump change.

3 MR. KOBAK: -- right.

4 So, he'll be litigating these issues with us,  
5 but he's pre-supposing that we're going to deny every one  
6 of these --

7 THE COURT: I don't think he pre-supposes that,  
8 at all.

9 MR. KOBAK: -- three hundred and eighteen  
10 claims.

11 THE COURT: He says, "Look, I've got a number  
12 of clients who are similarly situated, and they've  
13 retained me. I'd like to be able to extend this range of  
14 services to other persons who are similarly situated."

15 Now, there may be some sub-classes. There may  
16 be some conflicts of interest, but that's in the nature of  
17 -- I mean, that's why we have, you know, class-action  
18 rules and all these varying protective devices, and all  
19 this public notice, and opt-out provisions, and things of  
20 that sort, so that we can economize --

21 MR. KOBAK: If --

22 THE COURT: -- in terms of the representation.

23 MR. KOBAK: If -- if it's --

24 THE COURT: And, if -- if you're raising a  
25 certain set of defenses or objections to claims, and

1       they're the same -- let's say there are -- he's got forty  
2       people who are all being hit with the same kind of  
3       objection. Then, it seems to me there's some economy in  
4       having him recognized as the -- the person, the lawyer or  
5       the law firm, who can respond to you on these common set  
6       of objections, --

7                   MR. KOBAK: Well, --

8                   THE COURT: -- even within the universe of a  
9       customer claim, a bona fide customer claim against --

10                  MR. KOBAK: Well, let's say --

11                  THE COURT: -- this broker/dealer.

12                  MR. KOBAK: -- let's say we have a group of  
13       forty, and Mr. Wissner-Gross has ten of them. He's going  
14       to file briefs for those ten people. Some of the other  
15       forty may have lawyers. There are over fifty claimants so  
16       far who've filed claims through lawyers, some of whom  
17       represent several clients. So, there are other lawyers,  
18       there are other people who are going to protect their  
19       interests.

20                  We will be -- I am confident, and we've done  
21       this in other cases, --

22                  THE COURT: Right.

23                  MR. KOBAK: -- when -- when we have a bunch of  
24       objections that are on the same grounds, --

25                  THE COURT: All right.

1 MR. KOBAK: -- say that there are these New Age  
2 people, and that doesn't count or something for SIPC --

3 THE COURT: Right.

4 MR. KOBAK: -- purposes. We would probably, in  
5 all probability, make an omnibus application of some kind,  
6 to have those treated on that common issue, if that's the  
7 ground for denying them. And, there'll be representation  
8 of those people. I'm not sure you need all the baggage of  
9 a class action, certification, notices to people, --

10 THE COURT: Well, I -- I agree --

11 MR. KOBAK: -- and so forth.

12 THE COURT: -- with you.

13 MR. KOBAK: But, I think the time --

14 THE COURT: We may get to --

15 MR. KOBAK: But --

16 THE COURT: -- I'm looking for a device --

17 MR. KOBAK: -- I think the time for dealing  
18 with that --

19 THE COURT: Right.

20 MR. KOBAK: -- is when we make our  
21 determinations and object to these claims if, in fact, we  
22 object to the claims. And, we may object to some and not  
23 all. We may object to all. I don't think anyone knows  
24 the answer to that now.

25 THE COURT: And, then, how do we deal with the

1 collateral issue of who is the Debtor? How -- how are we  
2 going to see that litigation going on?

3 MR. KOBAK: Well, I'm not -- that's something  
4 that we're addressing now. Perhaps the answer is some  
5 kind of substantive consolidation motion.

6 THE COURT: Okay.

7 MR. KOBAK: Perhaps it's an issue that can be

8 --

9 THE COURT: But -- but if SIPC --

10 MR. KOBAK: -- litigated on --

11 THE COURT: -- but if SIPC wants --

12 MR. KOBAK: -- more of a group basis.

13 THE COURT: But, if SIPC wants to protect the  
14 fund, I assume it has a portfolio interest in limiting its  
15 exposure.

16 MR. KOBAK: Well, I think -- well, I'll let Mr.  
17 Harbeck speak to that, but I think SIPC wants to do what  
18 it feels is consistent with the law and the facts of this  
19 case.

20 And, the problem is that we've --

21 THE COURT: But -- but it may have --

22 MR. KOBAK: -- we don't know how that issue is  
23 going to come out.

24 THE COURT: I understand that. But, SIPC may  
25 have an institutional interest, perfectly valid, bona

1 fide, legitimate, no skullduggery, --

2 MR. KOBAK: Right.

3 THE COURT: -- and says, "Look, this ultimately  
4 comes from the broker/dealers. It's a tax on their  
5 operations. We don't want to have to go to Congress to  
6 tap the billion dollar line of credit. But, we define  
7 'customer' more narrowly than does Mr. Wissner-Gross."

8 And, that's the issue. It's a fundamental  
9 conceptual disagreement about who is a customer, under  
10 what kinds of circumstances. And, I could see, just as a  
11 matter of advocacy --

12 MR. KOBAK: Right, I --

13 THE COURT: -- different -- different persons  
14 taking very different positions, particularly if you're  
15 running the check book and you want to be one of the  
16 payees.

17 MR. KOBAK: Yeah, and we anticipate that that  
18 issue will be litigated. We think there will be some kind  
19 of joint representation of people, --

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MR. KOBAK: -- whether it's through a class  
22 action, --

23 THE COURT: But, you're saying --

24 MR. KOBAK: -- joinder, or some other --

25 THE COURT: -- later. Later.

1 MR. KOBAK: -- but -- yes --

2 THE COURT: Later.

3 MR. KOBAK: -- until -- I don't think -- until  
4 we've objected to something, I don't think this whole  
5 thing is ripe, as a matter of law. And, as a practical  
6 matter, I don't think there's any way to address it until  
7 we know what --

8 THE COURT: Well, I can --

9 MR. KOBAK: -- position we're going to take.

10 THE COURT: But -- but, when I read these  
11 papers, I sure saw the flags flying. It's not exactly  
12 well, maybe we'll disagree about this. I mean, this --  
13 this request was vigorously opposed.

14 MR. KOBAK: Well, because we don't think that  
15 class treatment, especially at this time, is the way to  
16 go. And we -- I actually think it might be prejudicial to  
17 some groups of customers to have to decide this case on  
18 some kind of overall alter-ego basis, as opposed to  
19 looking at expectations of individual customers.

20 THE COURT: Well, I understand that, but I  
21 think that's a little paternalistic. I think that maybe  
22 those persons who are the customers ought to be dealing  
23 with that issue and not having SIPC watch out for them.

24 But, with the --

25 MR. KOBAK: But, Your Honor, I think we --

1 THE COURT: -- with that --

2 MR. KOBAK: -- contemplate that, at some point,  
3 we'll be back, when we know what our position is this  
4 issue, when we have more --

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. KOBAK: -- of the claims in, --

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. KOBAK: -- when we've had a chance --

9 THE COURT: All right, I --

10 MR. KOBAK: -- to analyze them. And, we'll try  
11 to come up with what we think is a reasonable way of  
12 dealing with it, an expeditious way, and we can address  
13 this issue at that time. I think it's just premature to  
14 address it now.

15 THE COURT: I -- I understand that, Mr. Kobak,  
16 and I think your position is defensible. And, what I'm  
17 trying to do is avoid Armageddon here, when there isn't  
18 any necessity.

19 So, back to the -- let's hear -- let's let me  
20 hear from --

21 MR. KOBAK: And, I think, for the present  
22 purposes, there is no real prejudice if somebody misses  
23 the sixty days. They're still going to get their hundred  
24 thousand or five hundred thousand, depending on what kind  
25 of claim they have. They've still got SIPC protection.

1 THE COURT: All right. Let me --

2 MR. KOBAK: As long as they file a claim by  
3 December, --

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. KOBAK: -- they've got that protection.

6 THE COURT: But, I'm focusing on those people  
7 who haven't filed, who will not have filed by July 31st.

8 MR. KOBAK: But, they still have until December  
9 to --

10 THE COURT: I -- I understand that, but --

11 MR. KOBAK: -- to get SIPC coverage.

12 THE COURT: -- but they're still going to lose  
13 some benefits, based upon the exposition I've heard, and I  
14 can't quantify it.

15 MR. KOBAK: Well, if the stock goes up,  
16 possibly. If it goes down, they don't lose anything.

17 But, in any event, even if you assume there are  
18 few of them -- and I think we are only talking about a few  
19 who might lose something -- that seems to be exactly what  
20 Congress intended with this special sixty-day rule. It  
21 gave them a fairly generous six-month rule to file a claim  
22 for any kind of SIPC protection.

23 THE COURT: Okay, all right. I will repress  
24 referring to the fact that I had very modest mutual funds.  
25 And, the market went from eighty-three to seventy-eight,

1 and my wife said, "Bail." I said, "You're nuts. Take the  
2 long view." So, you can imagine our car talk since it  
3 went from eighty-three hundred northward.

4 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Your Honor, I think that  
5 Mr. Harbeck has really made the point, in his  
6 presentation, that we're trying to set forth in our  
7 opening papers --

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- and also in the reply  
10 papers.

11 The fact is that there is a universe of  
12 investors within -- among the three hundred and eighteen.  
13 And, by the way, that three hundred and eighteen is what  
14 we believe is the universe of the -- what are referred to  
15 as the OXY account holders. I think it probably will be a  
16 larger number of investors that we're talking about.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, as Mr. Harbeck has  
19 indicated, there are clearly investors who purchased what  
20 they thought were bona fide mutual funds -- and which  
21 SIPC and the Trustee do not dispute were bona fide mutual  
22 funds -- who, if they do not file their proof of claim by  
23 July 31st, will in fact lose certain rights that, as Mr.  
24 Harbeck explained, they would otherwise have by statute.

25 Now, what are those rights? As Mr. Harbeck

1 explained, it's the right, basically, to say I'm making an  
2 informed business decision that I want to submit a  
3 customer claim by July 31st so as to entitle me, as the  
4 holder of what I thought was a legitimate mutual fund, in  
5 fact, it's a mutual fund that does exist out in the  
6 marketplace, to be able to receive the shares that my  
7 account showed that I held. And, --

8 THE COURT: Before you get -- you agree that  
9 there are no open orders for securities?

10 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: To my knowledge, based on  
11 my investigation, and I've spoken to quite a lot of  
12 people, reviewed quite a lot of different documentation,  
13 --

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- I'm not aware of that.  
16 The Receiver is here, for New Age, who has a more  
17 historical involvement. He may have a somewhat different  
18 understanding.

19 But, to my knowledge, the universe of -- of  
20 customers that we're talking about are those who,  
21 essentially, purchased what they understood were shares of  
22 this New Age Money Market Fund, which I agree never  
23 existed. But, I don't agree, is subject to the hundred  
24 thousand dollar limitation. I think that it's subject to  
25 the five hundred thousand dollar limitation, but it's not

1 an issue that we have to address today, because I do agree  
2 with Mr. Harbeck that, as to the shares of -- of that  
3 fund, since it didn't exist, SIPC is really not in a  
4 position to go out in the marketplace and buy it, because  
5 it never existed.

6 THE COURT: So, that's not --

7 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, we have -- we have a  
8 --

9 THE COURT: -- so, that's not a sixty-day  
10 problem.

11 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: That's not a sixty-day  
12 problem. Although, it is a sixty-day problem in -- well,  
13 it isn't a sixty-day problem, vis-à-vis going to purchase  
14 the securities in the marketplace. It is an issue as to  
15 whether it's subject to a hundred thousand dollar  
16 limitation or five hundred thousand dollar limitation.

17 THE COURT: All right, look --

18 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, as to --

19 THE COURT: Okay. That's another -- that's a  
20 secondary issue.

21 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, as to the customers  
22 who purchased the Janus funds and the other --

23 THE COURT: All right.

24 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- legitimate mutual funds,  
25 and most of the proposed class representatives purchased

1 some or many of those legitimate securities --

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- which showed up in their  
4 account.

5 THE COURT: All right.

6 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Anyone who does not submit  
7 a claim form by July 31st essentially waive their right to  
8 exercise their own business judgment, to determine whether  
9 they want to essentially request to get those securities  
10 or take the option --

11 THE COURT: Okay, but -- so, now --

12 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- of the Trustee making a  
13 discretionary judgment.

14 THE COURT: Okay. Here are some persons out  
15 there -- we have two persons. One class for those persons  
16 who got actual notice.

17 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, let me -- if I could  
18 speak to the issue of --

19 THE COURT: And, those persons who, because of  
20 poor record keeping and the like, were not identified, and  
21 were not given direct mailings, direct notice, and should  
22 not be held to constructive notice based upon  
23 publications. And, we'll deal with that later.

24 So, let's assume that there is some potential  
25 class of persons, as a logical category, who bought real

1 mutual funds, whose names weren't reflected, and who,  
2 therefore, are not the beneficiaries of actual notice.  
3 You don't know who those people are.

4 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, I can tell you  
5 anecdotally, Your Honor, at the risk of injecting myself  
6 as --

7 THE COURT: All right.

8 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- as a witness, --

9 THE COURT: Yes.

10 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- that I, personally, have  
11 spoken to several investors, most of them in Florida, who  
12 heard wind about the class action that we had filed -- and  
13 this is before Judge Platt. Some, within the last week or  
14 two, called me up to find out the status of that, and I  
15 asked them, "Did you receive the SIPC notice?" And, they  
16 said, "What SIPC notice?" I said, "Well, it's -- there is  
17 this notice. It's important that, to preserve your  
18 rights, you file a claim form by the end of July."

19 And, I ended up faxing to them a copy of the  
20 claim form, and assisted them in insuring that they submit  
21 the claim form before the end of July, because, candidly,  
22 I didn't know whether or not Your Honor was going to grant  
23 the application.

24 THE COURT: All right, so -- but, --

25 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, --

1 THE COURT: -- Mr. Berkowitz knows, in his  
2 other aspect of bankruptcy practice, that we have lots of  
3 cases in which the Debtor's books and records aren't  
4 adequate and there are folks who aren't given notice. The  
5 Bankruptcy Code is pretty severe about the discharge of  
6 debts, even if you're not noticed. If you read 1141, it's  
7 got some pretty scary parts to it.

8 So, I'm concerned about the potential of  
9 dealing with those persons -- and there may be one or  
10 there may be ten or there may be a hundred -- who, despite  
11 the best efforts of the SIPC Trustee and the New Age  
12 Trustee, haven't been given notice and their rights may be  
13 adversely affected. And, if we had a vehicle for  
14 preserving their rights, providing them with other kinds  
15 of notice to avoid prejudice on their part, then maybe we  
16 have to create an epicycle here to capture this very, very  
17 small sub-class of persons.

18 And, I do think that if someone got actual  
19 notice and they had all of this supplemental information  
20 made available to them by the Trustee who really tried to  
21 walk them through the numbers and provided other channels  
22 of communication for informal explanations, that maybe  
23 those persons should be put in a different category. And,  
24 if Congress should have, but hasn't, adjusted to the  
25 realities of the investing public as it stands in 2001,

1       then maybe that's something that we'll provide empirical  
2       data for and this case will be one of many that will be  
3       used as a feedback channel to Congress to say, "Hey, look,  
4       you know, you've got to really re-think this proposition,  
5       and here's -- you know, these are the persons who have  
6       been adversely affected."

7               And that's, I think, a useful function of  
8       Bankruptcy Judges who are on the front lines, to report  
9       back to Congress about how the world really works. At  
10      least that's the sense that I have. And, it may be, you  
11      know, tilting at windmills, but I think that's one of my  
12      important functions, to report back to the Congress how  
13      this Bankruptcy Code really works and whose ox is being  
14      gored. And, I did that in the context of re-affirmation  
15      agreements, in terms of disclosures, and I've dealt with  
16      that in terms of pension claims and some others, and I'll  
17      continue to do that.

18             But, if persons got actual notice under the  
19      rules, what is the consequence of class certification or  
20      class proof of claim? Do they get, in effect, you'll  
21      pardon me, a second bite at the apple? Do they -- should  
22      I be, in effect, opening up this sixty-day window for  
23      those persons who got actual notice, but didn't understand  
24      the consequence of that notice and didn't respond? Maybe  
25      because they were aged, infirm, they couldn't -- maybe

1       they were competent, in a legal sense, but they had to put  
2       together a lot of information and maybe they suffer some  
3       kind of disability. Maybe they don't have the  
4       sophistication that's imputed to them.

5               And, does this Court have any discretion  
6       whatsoever, in the interests of justice and the fair  
7       administration of a bankruptcy case, to create a mechanism  
8       for opening up and extending that sixty-day period? And,  
9       what Mr. Giddens has told me, through his counsel and Mr.  
10      Harbeck, is basically, "Look, that sixty-day limit is not  
11      subject to excusable neglect. It's a very firm deadline  
12      that is tied to market fluctuations."

13             And, even though, in the *Pioneer* case, we  
14      allowed for excusable neglect; and even though we're  
15      torturing ourselves about what happens if you don't file a  
16      complaint objecting to the discharge within sixty days, or  
17      you don't file a complaint for a determination within  
18      sixty days -- I mean, we deal with this every day in this  
19      court. And, we try to determine when is a rule a rule?  
20      When is it jurisdictional?

21             If it says sixty days -- and there are sixty-  
22      day limits all over the place in the Bankruptcy Court --  
23      and, in the real world, it's very hard to satisfy that, so  
24      I have constant motions to extend the deadlines. And, if  
25      you don't do the 2004 Examination before the sixty days,

1 and you don't file your papers, some judges say, "Tough  
2 luck." Other judges are a little more liberal about those  
3 things.

4 So, sixty-day limits is something that I know  
5 about every day of the week, and I deal with it in  
6 multiple contexts. And, we do try to pay some deference  
7 to the concept of excusable neglect.

8 Now, I don't know why this sixty-day period is  
9 any more sacrosanct than any other sixty-day period, and  
10 the argument I assume that I've heard is it's different.  
11 It's a different sixty-day rule because it's tied to a  
12 very volatile market. And, what Congress was trying to do  
13 is set some fairly severe limits for legitimate market-  
14 based realities. And, if some person gets hurt, that's  
15 unfortunate.

16 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, Your Honor, I don't  
17 view the sixty-day limit here as any different than any  
18 other statute of limitations. I read the statute.

19 THE COURT: So, you're going to read me the  
20 riot act under *Pioneer*, right?

21 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, I think if you look  
22 at the *Matter of Reserve*, the Seventh Circuit decision  
23 that's the watershed case in this area for allowing class  
24 proof of claims, and read that in conjunction with *First*  
25 *Interregional*, I think the concept here is not that we're

1 pushing back the sixty-day period, but that we're  
2 satisfying it by allowing a class proof of claim. There  
3 is that analysis in *Matter of Reserve*, in the *Wang* case  
4 which we cited when we've given our reply papers, and in  
5 *First Interregional*. And, that satisfaction is for --

6 THE COURT: Well, --

7 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- that satisfaction for  
8 the people who never --

9 THE COURT: -- counsel, I really think there's  
10 a little bit of smoke and mirrors in that. What you're  
11 really saying is you're going to use a vehicle for one  
12 purpose -- i.e., you've timely filed -- but then basically  
13 you're going to back-door an extended period of time.

14 Are you telling me that, as a class  
15 representative, for those persons who got actual notice  
16 and didn't file, for those persons who didn't get actual  
17 notice and didn't file, that their remedy is going to be  
18 what?

19 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: If I could address, for a  
20 moment, the issue of actual notice, because I think that's  
21 a threshold issue, and I think there may be a mis-  
22 apprehension about the nature of the notice that went out  
23 from the Trustee.

24 THE COURT: Okay.

25 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: The Trustee's initial

1 notice was sent out on June 1st. That -- copies of that  
2 notice have been attached -- are attached to our moving  
3 papers, and attached to the Trustee's papers.

4 I think you'll search in vain in that notice to  
5 find any discussion whatsoever of the significance of the  
6 sixty-day period for this category of investors that we've  
7 discussed, who have purchased mutual funds and would  
8 forfeit their right if they did not submit a proof of  
9 claim within the sixty days.

10 THE COURT: Well, but, is -- is --

11 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: There's no reference --

12 THE COURT: But, is there an official form that  
13 has to be sent out?

14 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: I can't --

15 THE COURT: I mean how much discretion does the  
16 Trustee have, in terms of sending out a notice?

17 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: That I can't speak to, Your  
18 Honor, but I do know that the Trustee was certainly in  
19 possession of information as to the nature of the specific  
20 claims that we're talking about here well before that  
21 letter went out. And, the letter -- the June 1 letter  
22 certainly does indicate an awareness of these affiliated  
23 entities, although, interestingly, the June 1 notice  
24 states that only customers of New Times would be entitled  
25 to SIPC protection. And, the notice caused enormous

1 confusion among investors, and many investors --

2 THE COURT: Well, why would he send out a .  
3 notice saying file your claims against entities other than  
4 the broker/dealership which it's liquidating?

5 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: It said file your claims,  
6 and the notice speaks for itself. It's been submitted to  
7 you. But, it does say file your claims but, by the way,  
8 SIPC protection is only extended to those who engaged in  
9 transactions with New Times, the Debtor.

10 THE COURT: Why wouldn't it say that?

11 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, it's appropriate to  
12 say that, but it goes on to make reference to investors of  
13 Gorren and his affiliated entities, --

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- and we know, because of  
16 the hearings that were held, the public sessions that were  
17 held, really not at the request of the Trustee, but at the  
18 decision of the Receiver who, through his contacts with  
19 investors, had seen that there was just enormous confusion  
20 among those who had received the notice as to whether, in  
21 fact, they're even eligible to submit claims. There was  
22 confusion at that level.

23 But, to the extent we're talking about a  
24 category of those who clearly would be prejudiced by not  
25 filing proofs of claim by July 31st, there is no

1 discussion whatsoever about the significance of that, even  
2 though the Trustee clearly was in possession of  
3 information as to that category.

4 THE COURT: Okay, so, you're -- you're saying  
5 that the notice wasn't sufficient. It didn't put people  
6 on notice about what they had to do in order to protect  
7 significant rights.

8 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: That, number one.

9 And, number two, I think that if you engage in  
10 a fair reading of the June 1 notice and then take the July  
11 17th letter which they've attached --

12 THE COURT: Wait, didn't I approve the June 1  
13 notice by the administrative order?

14 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: That is correct, Your  
15 Honor, that it was -- the sending of the notice was  
16 approved. But, my attack is really with respect to the  
17 substance of the form of the notice.

18 THE COURT: Well, but how -- but, how do you go  
19 -- how do you now go behind the order? I mean, the  
20 question is -- look, at a matter of due process, this was  
21 done on an ex-parte basis, notice to nobody?

22 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: No, but Judge, the issue is  
23 not the deficiency of the notice per se. The issue is  
24 that in this particular matter, under the facts of this  
25 case, there are people who, but for the filing of a class

1 proof of claim, will not have the opportunity to protect  
2 their potential rights under the class certification --  
3 the issues that are going to arise in the class  
4 certification.

5 And, we're not saying that -- stating that SIPC  
6 is only available to customers of the broker/dealer was  
7 itself incorrect or misleading. The problem is that,  
8 under the facts of this case, there are potential  
9 plaintiffs who have claims under the alter-ego theory that  
10 could boot-strap themselves into SIPC protection. And,  
11 because of the format of the notice, they would never  
12 know.

13 THE COURT: But, --

14 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: They would never be able to  
15 protect themselves --

16 THE COURT: But, Mr. --

17 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- in -- let me just finish  
18 for a second.

19 THE COURT: But, Mr. Wissner-Gross, I'm trying  
20 to avoid begging the question here.

21 Let's assume that incident to some relief that  
22 is fashioned, either negotiated or determined by a court.  
23 I can't believe that if there was a determination after  
24 the window had been opened and shut, that this Court or  
25 any other court couldn't frame an equitable remedy that

1 would correct this particular problem. I can't believe --

2

3 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, Judge, if you had --

4 THE COURT: -- that if we don't know who the  
5 debtor is, and you had a claim against the Debtor as re-  
6 defined after the fact, after the notice, that this Court  
7 or any other court couldn't frame an appropriate remedy,  
8 however difficult it might be, to put persons back into  
9 that category that they would receive the benefit of  
10 having timely filed within the sixty days.

11 I mean, I can't believe that I'm that ostrich-  
12 like, and I suspect, without anticipating the outcome of  
13 any of this, that when we got to that issue, if I were the  
14 Judge determining it, that I wouldn't call upon the  
15 parties to fashion some appropriate equitable remedy for a  
16 situation that wasn't intended. I mean --

17 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, Judge, we have that  
18 appropriate remedy right before you.

19 THE COURT: No, I -- no, I have to --

20 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: All you need do is --

21 THE COURT: I have to jump through all kinds of  
22 hoops before I certify a class. And what I'm trying to  
23 understand is who is prejudiced. And, I'm focusing not on  
24 the -- what I am trying to focus on, just narrowly  
25 remember, is who was clearly incontrovertibly a customer

1 of this broker/dealer who had direct contractual relations  
2 with an entity named "X" and what happens if those persons  
3 who received a notice didn't file a claim within sixty  
4 days.

5 Now, with respect to that narrow range of  
6 persons, if they didn't get their information sheets in on  
7 time, they didn't fill in the blanks, and Mr. Giddens  
8 didn't require them to submit all of their definitive  
9 records within this sixty-day period of time -- they had a  
10 -- you know, they had to have filed at least a proof of  
11 claim that met certain threshold conditions, but it wasn't  
12 going to be deemed a complete proof of claim, with no  
13 opportunity to supplement or amend the proof of claim. At  
14 least that's the way I read the various papers.

15 So, under those kinds of circumstances, for  
16 those persons who got actual notice, why should they be  
17 entitled to any additional measure of protection, any  
18 additional opportunity to get into the well?

19 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Your Honor, in terms of  
20 equitably tolling the sixty-day period which you suggested  
21 might be a mechanism that's available to the Court, my  
22 understanding of the position of the Trustee is that you  
23 don't have that right, that the statute doesn't permit it,  
24 and that it's an irrevocable sixty-day period. We --

25 THE COURT: As to --

1 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- as --

2 THE COURT: As to the particular broker/dealer.  
3 He's assuming that the broker/dealer was a valid,  
4 subsisting, separate corporation. He isn't making -- he's  
5 not asking this Court to make any determination at this  
6 level who was the Debtor.

7 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Right, but the claims that  
8 are being asserted are on behalf of investors who believe  
9 that they have a claim as customers of the broker/dealer,  
10 pursuant to SIPA and the case law construing alter-ego  
11 liability.

12 So, the -- the OXY account holders, who would  
13 be members of the putative class are, in fact, asserting  
14 the position that they are customers of the Debtor and are  
15 entitled to the maximum relief and coverage available by  
16 SIPA.

17 THE COURT: Okay, but let's assume that there  
18 was a universe of persons who dealt with other entities --  
19 related, affiliated entities -- that, after we go through  
20 the rigors of discovery and the like, that this Court  
21 ultimately concludes that the Debtor should encompass --  
22 the entity should encompass these other entities, one or  
23 more. And, persons who dealt with those other entities,  
24 who bought securities, who bought market funds, should be  
25 entitled to participate in this so-called guaranty fund.

1 Under those kinds of circumstances, why do I  
2 need a class action there? Why can't I create that relief  
3 after the fact and simply say -- look, at the time Mr.  
4 Giddens was operating under the assumption that he knew a  
5 particular entity. He expanded the network and gave  
6 opportunities for people to file things, subject to his  
7 opportunity to object.

8 But, since I'm not going to now determine the  
9 issue of whether or not there was an alter-ego, and I  
10 don't know why I should be conducting a hearing on such  
11 expedited notice -- that's a very fact-intensive matter  
12 and you haven't had time to complete your discovery, nor  
13 has Mr. Giddens had opportunity to complete his discovery  
14 -- so, why should I be forced to some kind of ersatz  
15 determination on an issue that hasn't been subject to  
16 discovery within the sixty-day window?

17 When I look at all the other cases, they're not  
18 about shoe-horning something into sixty days. They're  
19 years later. When you look at even the New Jersey case,  
20 Judge Gambardella didn't make a decision about class  
21 certification within the first sixty days. I'm a little  
22 concerned that -- that you're asking me to make  
23 determinations that are very inchoate at this point, based  
24 upon facts that have yet to be determined, and I don't  
25 know why I have to -- you'll pardon me -- put the cart

1 before the horse. I don't know why we can't frame some  
2 remedy now so that those persons who got actual notice and  
3 who didn't file their claims can have some opportunity to  
4 come in and argue that they had excusable neglect or some  
5 equivalent for why they missed the sixty-day window.

6 And, for those persons who didn't get actual  
7 notice, clearly it's going to be an easier case to make.  
8 They shouldn't be prejudiced.

9 But, why do I have to decide that now? Why  
10 can't the two of you -- Mr. Kobak and you -- with the  
11 assistance of other counsel come up with some mechanism so  
12 that those persons who got actual notice and didn't file  
13 on time will have an opportunity to argue excusable  
14 neglect? We don't need a class mechanism for that.

15 And, for those persons who didn't get actual  
16 notice, since we can't even find out who they are, we'll  
17 deal with that after the fact.

18 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Your Honor, I think there  
19 are --

20 THE COURT: I mean, you know, I believe that we  
21 have to be sensitive to the nuances and the complexities  
22 of life.

23 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: There --

24 THE COURT: And, that's why we have  
25 opportunities to invoke these equitable doctrines, but it

1 requires a special showing on the part of someone who's  
2 coming in late to get that better benefit.

3 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: I think there are two  
4 different concepts at play here that we can break out  
5 separately. And, I think -- at the outset, I think you've  
6 correctly identified the issue of focusing on the filing  
7 of the class proof of claim as a discrete issue, separate  
8 and distinct from certification.

9 The way, I think, to resolve the issue and the  
10 problem you have posed, is to allow the class proof of  
11 claim to be filed. That doesn't mean that for all time  
12 eternal that it will stand. In a typical Rule 23 class  
13 action setting, the permission of the court is not  
14 required to file a class action. The significance of  
15 filing the class action is that it, in effect, allows all  
16 the absent class members to await the outcome of the  
17 determination of a class certification motion, to see  
18 whether or not they have to bring their own claims or  
19 participate via the class mechanism.

20 Here, if a class proof of claim is allowed to  
21 be filed now, we're not saying that you have to decide the  
22 alter-ego issue. You don't even have to decide whether  
23 there are common issues that predominate, or whether the  
24 investors' claims are typical, although we think there has  
25 been an adequate showing. You can leave that for another

1 day.

2 You can leave that, for example, to allow for a  
3 full record to be developed on the appropriateness of  
4 class certification. And, if Mr. Kobak next week honors  
5 every claim, in the fullest, he may come back and say to  
6 me and say to Your Honor the motion is moot, because  
7 everyone's claims have been satisfied. Or, the numbers of  
8 investors whose claims haven't been satisfied are so low,  
9 that they're somehow less than the magical forty person  
10 member the Second Circuit has utilized.

11 In fact, when we were before you on the 28th of  
12 June, and afterwards, I've had discussions with Mr. Kobak  
13 and had said we will hold off a bit filing the motion. If  
14 you end up honoring all the claims, obviously there's no  
15 need to file it.

16 But, the proof of claim is only one step, and I  
17 think, as a practical matter, it's a lot simpler to allow  
18 a proof of claim which would encompass everybody in the  
19 category --

20 THE COURT: Okay, but --

21 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- in these various  
22 categories, --

23 THE COURT: But, --

24 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- than having to go on  
25 some piecemeal basis --

1 THE COURT: But, when the --

2 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- and --

3 THE COURT: But, when we get down to crunch  
4 time, the question is what happens to the person who  
5 received actual notice and didn't get his claim in? What  
6 is -- Mr. Giddens makes a very strong argument:

7 "Look, I deal with this one customer at a time,  
8 you know. Classic broker/dealer. I deal with customers  
9 one at a time. And, until I have a full file on each  
10 claim, I can't really make a determination about it, and  
11 I'll move as expeditiously as possible.

12 "You know, I'm basically a service  
13 representative for the industry, and I want to get money  
14 out to these folks. I want to get them their satisfaction  
15 as quickly as possible. I want them to continue to invest  
16 in the market. That's my function, in some broader sense.

17 "But, I can't deal with a class action claim.  
18 I can deal with facilitative devices, within some rubric,  
19 but at the end, if I'm going to write anybody a check, I  
20 need to have their discrete account history, and the  
21 documentation relative to that account history."

22 How does a class proof of claim enhance that  
23 function?

24 MR. BERKOWITZ: Judge, every -- every  
25 individual class member ultimately has to prove the amount

1 and the validity of their claim. The issue that arises  
2 out of the filing of the class proof of claim arises from  
3 the alter-ego issues.

4 There are people out there who may never have  
5 dealt with the broker/dealer, who dealt with the other  
6 affiliated entities, who will not file a claim, but they  
7 will, by virtue of not filing the claim, --

8 THE COURT: Well, why do I have to now permit  
9 the filing of a claim for persons who did not deal  
10 directly with an entity?

11 MR. BERKOWITZ: Well, but, the issue is if  
12 ultimately someone prevails, whether in a class setting or  
13 otherwise, on the alter-ego theories, then even if you  
14 substantively consolidate to the various entities, people  
15 who failed to file claims will be out to lunch.

16 THE COURT: You're telling me that there's  
17 going to be an estoppel, that -- that --

18 MR. BERKOWITZ: Well, I think --

19 THE COURT: -- even if you win, you lose,  
20 because at least as to this, whatever these benefits are  
21 within the sixty-day period Mr. Harbeck's explained, that  
22 Mr. Giddens is going to turn around and say, "Okay, we  
23 didn't really care who the Debtor was. A determination  
24 has been made. Now the Debtor includes entities "X," "Y,"  
25 and "Z." But, because "X" was the Debtor, and your claim

1 initially was against "Z," you're out of time."

2 So, even though after the fact the Court makes  
3 a substantive determination that the Debtor is "X," "Y,"  
4 and "Z," if you had a claim against "Z" and you didn't  
5 file in the sixty days, tough luck, Charlie.

6 MR. BERKOWITZ: Judge, we don't know --

7 THE COURT: You're telling me that that's --

8 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- whether Mr. Giddens is going  
9 to --

10 THE COURT: -- what you're worried about?

11 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- do that or not. That's why  
12 you file a class proof of claim. That's why --

13 THE COURT: No, no, why don't I deal with --

14 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- 7023 exists.

15 THE COURT: -- why don't I deal with this  
16 incidence of the relief granted after a substantive  
17 determination on the merits of this alter-ego theory?  
18 And, why can't I, at that point, back-door a resolution of  
19 it that is fair?

20 I don't know why we have to be buying insurance  
21 policies at this time, that say if you had a claim against  
22 "Z" and you got actual notice, constructive notice, or no  
23 notice at all, and you didn't file within the sixty-day  
24 window, you don't get this limited additional measure of  
25 protection. How could I put myself in that situation?

1 And, how -- and, how could I assume that as a responsible  
2 jurist I would do that to people?

3 You're telling me, "Well, Judge, we trust you,  
4 but we don't trust the Second Circuit. We don't believe  
5 that we should have to litigate this issue after the  
6 fact," --

7 MR. BERKOWITZ: When we have a very --

8 THE COURT: -- "so, we're now buying insurance  
9 policies"?

10 MR. BERKOWITZ: When we have a very simple  
11 solution, which is provided for under the rules and the  
12 case law.

13 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Your Honor, your suggestion  
14 that the proof of claim be addressed at the same time as  
15 the merit certification is not procedurally how a typical  
16 class action operates. A class action --

17 THE COURT: Well, but this isn't a typical  
18 class action.

19 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, once you choose to  
20 invoke the procedures to --

21 THE COURT: Look, if I understand this, the  
22 Debtor doesn't exist.

23 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: That's correct.

24 THE COURT: Okay? And, there's no enemy here.  
25 Mr. Giddens isn't the enemy. SIPC isn't the enemy. I

1 mean, you know, if you have fraud claims against one or  
2 more of these entities, you may have an unrecoverable  
3 judgment. And, let's assume that these people were, in  
4 fact, defrauded, egregiously defrauded, by a guy who  
5 should be put in jail. But, even if they put him in jail,  
6 that's not going to get them any money. He doesn't have  
7 any basis of restitution.

8 So, what I'm trying to do is, why do I have to  
9 jump through all of these hoops to cover this  
10 hypothetical, namely that you may, at some point in the  
11 future, persuade me or Judge Platt or some other jurist,  
12 that these people are entitled to some unique equitable  
13 remedy, and we had to protect them *ex ante* by filing a  
14 class proof of claim and having you stretch the limits of  
15 the jurisprudence to validate that in advance? Why -- why  
16 am I so powerless to construct a remedy after the fact?

17 MR. BERKOWITZ: First of all, it's not unique.

18 THE COURT: What's not unique?

19 MR. BERKOWITZ: The alter-ego -- the alter-ego  
20 theories are not unique. Secondly, the class proof of  
21 claim theory is not unique.

22 And, while we don't believe that SIPC is the  
23 bad guy; or that the Trustee is the bad guy, there has  
24 been some institutional subjective intention here,  
25 evidenced by the *de facto* objection filed against the

1 relief we've sought.

2 THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. I'm trying to  
3 track all these fictions.

4 Not the bad guy. That I understand. What was  
5 the institutional what?

6 MR. BERKOWITZ: Subjective institutional  
7 intention.

8 THE COURT: Subjective institutional intention.  
9 And, who's the institution?

10 MR. BERKOWITZ: SIPC.

11 THE COURT: Okay, and what's the subjective  
12 intention that you're reading in the tea leaves here?

13 MR. BERKOWITZ: Well, look -- Mr. Harbeck stood  
14 up here, right before you and very proudly told you he's  
15 never dipped into the public funds.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. BERKOWITZ: They don't want to pay out, all  
18 right? You can accept that. They filed seventy pages'  
19 worth of argument, basically arguing the merits on -- on  
20 the alter-ego theory, which to my way of thinking is a de  
21 facto objection on -- on those issues.

22 So, you're right. There are -- there are no  
23 bad guys here, and this certainly isn't personal --

24 THE COURT: Okay, so, in --

25 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- but -- but there are

1 adversaries --

2 THE COURT: -- so, subjective institutional  
3 intention. I got that.

4 What was the next one? *De facto* what?

5 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: *De facto* objection.

6 THE COURT: *De facto* objection. Okay, great.  
7 I love this stuff.

8 [Laughter]

9 MR. BERKOWITZ: I knew you would.

10 THE COURT: Yeah, I know you know. I like  
11 labels as much as you do. Okay, inventive labels. I love  
12 them.

13 Okay.

14 MR. BERKOWITZ: And, you know, if you look at  
15 the section on 7023 in Collier's, --

16 THE COURT: Yeah.

17 MR. BERKOWITZ: -- which cites to the *REA* case,  
18 it's exactly the situation we have there. In that case,  
19 it says --

20 THE COURT: I'm surprised you guys didn't read  
21 my former colleague's paper.

22 MR. BERKOWITZ: How do you know we didn't?

23 THE COURT: Well, it's not cited in the  
24 materials that I saw.

25 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: We only had three days.

1 MR. BERKOWITZ: REA says, furthermore, --

2 THE COURT: No, no, let me tell you about this  
3 paper.

4 When I taught for a limited period of time at  
5 the University of Toledo College of Law, one of my  
6 colleagues was Paul Wahlmuth [phonetic] who taught a class  
7 on criminal law. And, my wife would come home every night  
8 screaming that this guy had his head in the clouds, that  
9 he only wanted to talk about these philosophical concepts,  
10 and she simply wanted to learn the elements of the  
11 criminal offenses. And, he didn't want to do that. He  
12 wanted to spend, you know, the first nine weeks talking  
13 about *mens rea* and various, you know, theories of  
14 deterrents and rehabilitation. And, all she wanted to  
15 know is, you know, what happens with breaking and  
16 entering. She's a very practical lady.

17 Well, one of Professor Wahlmuth's minor  
18 achievements was to submit a paper, I believe in 1973, to  
19 the Bankruptcy Reform Commission, urging the Bankruptcy  
20 Reform Commission to make a proposal to Congress to resort  
21 to class action concepts in bankruptcy. And, that paper  
22 was published, I believe, in the *University of California*  
23 *Law Review*, and for many years, was regarded as the  
24 leading piece on this issue.

25 Professor Wahlmuth lost. He lost that

1 argument. It wasn't adopted by the Bankruptcy Reform  
2 Commission, and it wasn't adopted by the Congress.

3 So, the idea was surely around at the time, and  
4 he made a very persuasive case, I thought, for using class  
5 action concepts. But, he didn't prevail. So, this idea  
6 has been around during the gestation period of the Code,  
7 back when, you know, Professor Kennan [phonetic] and the  
8 others were doing phenomenal work trying to make sense out  
9 of bankruptcy. And, the quality of their deliberations  
10 was hardly exceeded by the last Reform Commission. I  
11 mean, those papers are still a gold mine of very  
12 thoughtful analysis.

13 But, I have trouble putting 7023 into the  
14 context of this kind of proceeding, not because I accept  
15 the plain language constructions that somehow Congress  
16 says, "A creditor shall file a claim" and that's radically  
17 different from "A creditor may" in a non-SIPC proceeding,  
18 and somehow the whole world should turn on the selection  
19 of that semantic distinction. And, all kinds of other  
20 arguments are advanced in the SIPC vein. I don't buy that  
21 kind of stuff.

22 I'm not going to make this decision based upon  
23 the distinction between "shall" and "may" although the  
24 Second Circuit loves that distinction, as we've recently  
25 seen, coming out of the Bankruptcy Court here. And, they

1 don't allow us to exercise any discretion when it says  
2 "shall."

3 So, I know that at least SIPC has the winning  
4 argument on that before the Second Circuit, about the  
5 significance of "shall," and if it says "creditor" and it  
6 doesn't say "class representative," that's fatal. Okay?  
7 I'm not writing an opinion on that line. Let them take an  
8 appeal on that issue. That's not persuasive at all to me.

9 But, I am still trying to focus on whose ox is  
10 being gored when that person was a customer of this  
11 Debtor, who got the notice, and didn't file within the  
12 sixty days, and whether or not we should create an extra  
13 loop, in the form of a class proof of claim somehow if we  
14 can analytically divide class certifications from class  
15 proofs of claim. And, it's a little hard to do that, but  
16 I'm willing to split this baby very, very cleanly.

17 And, the question is, what procedure do you  
18 anticipate is going to take place that will allow, if at  
19 all, someone to submit the detailed information necessary  
20 to get this additional limited benefit within the sixty-  
21 day window, if that person, as of July 31st, hasn't filed?  
22 That's the practical question.

23 And, maybe it's six people and who could care  
24 less.

25 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Your Honor, if it's six

1 people and who could care less, respectfully, there's no  
2 prejudice to SIPC and the Trustee by having a class proof  
3 of claim. Because, if you don't have to decide the class  
4 certification motion now, and they have thirty days to  
5 come out with their decision on some basic issues that  
6 will certainly shape whether or not we're going to have --

7  
8 THE COURT: Well, maybe it takes them a hundred  
9 and twenty days. I'm not going to put them into a  
10 straightjacket and --

11 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: But, you can certainly --

12 THE COURT: -- make them decide things before  
13 they can.

14 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: You can certainly reserve  
15 decision on a class certification motion while allowing  
16 the class proof of claim to be filed, and see how this  
17 plays out --

18 THE COURT: But, you're still not answering me.

19 What is going to happen? Let's be specific.

20 What is going to happen to Mrs. Berman, who has  
21 a claim as a customer against this particular Debtor for  
22 two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of money  
23 market funds in a fund that did exist and continues to  
24 exist, and she didn't get her claim in within the sixty  
25 days? Is she going to get some expanded opportunity by

1 virtue of your vehicle to file that claim? And, maybe  
2 that's a good idea, but I just want to know what you have  
3 under your shell.

4 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: The only thing that Mrs.  
5 Berman would get the right, if the class is ultimately  
6 certified, to make a determination or an election whether  
7 she wants to get the securities, basically, the mutual  
8 funds purchased and delivered to her if, ultimately, we  
9 establish that other criteria for customer claims are  
10 satisfied, as opposed to leaving it to the discretion of  
11 the SIPC Trustee, if he's satisfied that we're correct on  
12 the alter-ego theory that he should honor the claim.

13 So, no, we're not talking about every aspect of  
14 their rights. That's --

15 THE COURT: No, no, no. I'm still trying to  
16 focus. You keep shifting the ground on me on the alter-  
17 ego. I'm still trying to deal with Mrs. Berman, who was a  
18 customer --

19 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Mrs. Berman --

20 THE COURT: -- of this particular  
21 broker/dealer, who didn't file her claim within sixty  
22 days, with respect to her interest as an investor in a  
23 bona fide, subsisting mutual fund. Let's just focus on  
24 that narrowest of issues.

25 Does she get any additional benefit that she

1 wouldn't get absent this class proof of claim?

2 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: The benefit she gets is  
3 that if she hadn't filed within sixty days, and the class  
4 is ultimately certified, and we prevail in all the points,  
5 she will get that right of -- she will have the right to  
6 receive the securities, as opposed to leaving it to the  
7 discretion of the Trustee whether to satisfy her claim in  
8 cash or securities.

9 THE COURT: And, the measuring point is --

10 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, I --

11 THE COURT: -- the same measuring point for  
12 those persons who filed within sixty days, right?

13 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Correct.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Correct.

16 THE COURT: All right. So, now, we go to the  
17 second category, those persons who bought shares in a  
18 subsisting, bona fide money market fund from not the  
19 Debtor, but an entity nominally called "Z." What rights  
20 does Mrs. Berman have if she's in that category?

21 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: It should be exactly the  
22 same, exactly the same.

23 THE COURT: Okay. And, if I said I'm going to  
24 let this class certification -- I'm going to let this  
25 class proof of claim go to only those persons who were

1 actual customers of the Debtor, there's some benefit to  
2 that.

3 Why can't I limit the class to that, and leave  
4 open the other issues of what's going to happen if "X" and  
5 "Z" are determined to be the same?

6 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: If you're saying only limit  
7 the class to those customers -- those customers who were  
8 customers of --

9 THE COURT: The broker/dealer.

10 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- New Times, the Debtor,

11 --

12 THE COURT: Right.

13 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- who purchased these  
14 fictitious money market funds or these --

15 THE COURT: No, no --

16 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- mutual funds --

17 THE COURT: -- purchased subsisting, actual  
18 funds.

19 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Right.

20 THE COURT: The Janus Fund.

21 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: To -- to my understanding,

22 --

23 THE COURT: Yeah.

24 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- in terms of how the OXY  
25 account holders were set up by Gorren and the customer

1 statements they received, I don't believe that the  
2 majority of them were also receiving simultaneously New  
3 Times broker/dealer statements. So, what you would be  
4 effectively doing by carving out some --

5 THE COURT: So, you're telling me that -- that  
6 the purchaser -- Mrs. Berman, who purchased Janus Fund  
7 from the broker/dealer is a member of null class. She  
8 didn't exist. So, she doesn't need to be protected.

9 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Well, no, let me put it  
10 this way. Let me explain to you, in essence, how it  
11 operated.

12 Most of the investors -- the Mrs. Bermans, as  
13 you characterize them -- went to Gorren and thought they  
14 were dealing with a registered broker/dealer and  
15 purchased, gave orders to purchase real mutual funds which  
16 they thought were being purchased through a real  
17 broker/dealer, and they received confirmations that --

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- spend a hundred thousand  
20 dollars of my retirement money to buy Janus, --

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- here's your statement  
23 the next month. You bought "X" number of shares, and then  
24 every subsequent month, they would show how the dividends  
25 have -- how it's been appreciating.

1 THE COURT: Correct, okay. Complete --

2 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: The statements they  
3 received --

4 THE COURT: -- complete phonies.

5 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- were -- were not on the  
6 New Times broker/dealer statement, but on these affiliate  
7 statements that looked, smelled, and tasted like real  
8 brokerage statements, and we've submitted some  
9 illustrations to Your Honor, --

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- and we submitted this  
12 morning all the back-up for the class representatives.

13 So, the class that you've defined is, perhaps,  
14 the more limited class of customers who purchased through  
15 the broker/dealer. For purposes of our class, probably  
16 wouldn't exist, in the sense that these people did not get  
17 statements from New Times broker/dealer, but got  
18 statements from the phony Gorren-affiliated entities --  
19 New Age Securities Corp., New Times --

20 THE COURT: Okay, so, why do I have to assume,  
21 for purposes of protecting this group, that with respect  
22 to the sixty-day window, I need to determine that a class  
23 proof of claim can be filed in this case for the OXY  
24 purchasers from the non-Debtor entities, who purchased  
25 real securities, and they were given statements for that,

1 and (a) those securities were never purchased, or (b) if  
2 they were purchased, they were converted, and they  
3 continued to get fraudulent statements? Why, now, do I  
4 have to protect the OXY customers?

5 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Because, if you don't  
6 afford them the relief we're requesting, and six months  
7 from now we're before you, litigating the issue of alter-  
8 ego liability on a common basis, across the board, --

9 THE COURT: And you win.

10 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- these -- and we win,  
11 then --

12 THE COURT: You don't think I can't --

13 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- then -- then --

14 THE COURT: -- frame a remedy that's going to  
15 protect these people after the fact?

16 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: As I understood -- if SIPC  
17 were to consent to some form of equitable remedy now,  
18 which we could fashion here, we're perfectly prepared to  
19 work with them. But, my understanding of their position  
20 is that there's a line in the sand. They don't have any  
21 authority to extend the sixty-day period. The statute  
22 provides very limited circumstances if you are  
23 incompetent, for example, or you're a child. But that,  
24 from their perspective, you don't have the authority.  
25 They don't have the authority. And, Congress didn't give

1       them the authority. And, that's why a class proof of  
2       claim is the simplest most non-threatening and most non-  
3       prejudicial way, to them, to be able to preserve the  
4       rights of these people.

5               THE COURT: Okay, so, now -- now let's try to  
6       be a little practical about this. I go ahead and grant  
7       your motion. Okay? And, the sixty-day window just  
8       evaporates. Now it's a six-month window. And, we have to  
9       keep very detailed differentiations between those who  
10      would be in the sixty-day window and those who are outside  
11      of it.

12             Then, I have an interlocutory decision, and the  
13      only way they get to appeal it is to now argue that the  
14      court should take jurisdiction over an interlocutory  
15      decision. And, now they've got to go through all of those  
16      hoops. And, if they don't take the appeal, then you're  
17      going to argue that the order became final, and by  
18      operation of law, they've lost any appeal rights. And,  
19      now they're incurring all these transaction costs in  
20      dealing with you, whom they don't think they should be  
21      dealing with, on all of these kinds of questions.

22             And, you keep getting in their face, at every  
23      single hearing. "Judge, you've got to remember. Take  
24      care of the OXY people." And, you're here on every single  
25      hearing, and you keep making these arguments.

1 Or, they file their motion for interlocutory  
2 appeal and it sits on a certain judge's docket for two and  
3 a half years. Hasn't been reversed, and they're still  
4 dealing with you. I mean, we have these problems in this  
5 court.

6 Now, some judges are very expeditious about  
7 this, and they'll jump on a interlocutory appeal faster  
8 than I can sign it. Others will say, "Hey, you know, go  
9 back to Judge Bernstein."

10 You know, this is John Paul Sartre's notion of  
11 hell. No exit. Everyone in the room together. You  
12 living there for the rest of your days.

13 [Laughter]

14 THE COURT: Okay? So, we have these competing  
15 images. So, it's not -- it's not such an innocent thing  
16 when I enter an order. It has certain practical  
17 consequences. It imposes a relationship, whether I had  
18 the jurisdiction or not to do it. The Supreme Court of  
19 the United States says Bankruptcy Judges can enter  
20 whatever orders they want, even if they have a colorable  
21 basis for jurisdiction. And, if you don't take a timely  
22 appeal, tough.

23 You know, this arose out of the asbestos cases.

24 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: Your Honor, respectfully, I  
25 think you're going to be seeing us, regardless of the

1 outcome of this motion, because we do represent already a  
2 significant --

3 THE COURT: Mr. Wissner-Gross, --

4 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: -- investor loss.

5 THE COURT: -- I am delighted that you're here.  
6 I'm delighted that you have associated yourself with this  
7 experienced counsel. And, I'm delighted that you'll  
8 indulge me for all these hours, as if you had nothing else  
9 to do but to entertain me.

10 And, we go through this argument because I'm  
11 going to lose my summer clerks in a few weeks, and after  
12 that, we won't have any of this colloquy. This is only  
13 really for their benefit. We've already been through  
14 this.

15 [Laughter]

16 THE COURT: Mr. Kobak knows about why I conduct  
17 these hearings for the benefit of my summer clerks, so --  
18 other than embarrassing them and myself.

19 It's now about ten past twelve. We've been  
20 going at this for a while. I'd like to see you try to put  
21 your heads together and see if you come up with some  
22 interim, provisional, ad hoc solution, limited to this  
23 case only, not to be published, that deals with both the  
24 customers of the Debtor who got actual notice and didn't  
25 file, those who, perhaps should have been given notice and

1 who will be identified during the process of time, through  
2 word of mouth or through other means of communication,  
3 through re-solicitations of notice, if that's appropriate,  
4 with all kinds of detailed supplemental information. We  
5 can work on all that in a practical way. And, also deal  
6 with the OXY customers, who clearly aren't customers at  
7 first blush of the broker/dealer, and the sixty-day  
8 period. And, see if you can't come up with -- you can  
9 call it an "elephant." It doesn't have to be called a  
10 "class." You can call it whatever you want.

11 And, see if you can't put your heads together  
12 in a practical way and avoid burdening me with having to  
13 write this brilliant opinion that's likely to be roundly  
14 criticized in one forum after another. Because, I just  
15 want to administer this case and keep the costs down.  
16 And, see if you can't split these very fine distinctions  
17 in a way that it's viable.

18 And if, after a reasonable period of time, you  
19 say, "Look, we can't work it out. It's just a judgment  
20 call. You've got to make it." Then, I deal with it then,  
21 and I'll --

22 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: We're happy to --

23 THE COURT: -- come up with some, you know,  
24 refined set of distinctions that will only satisfy me.  
25 But, I'll be ultimately pleased that I thought it through,

1 with the aid of my summer clerks.

2 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: We're happy to work with  
3 the other side.

4 THE COURT: All right.

5 MR. KOBAK: Your Honor, we're of course willing  
6 to sit down with Mr. Gross and Mr. Berkowitz. I don't  
7 think I'm very optimistic of --

8 THE COURT: Well, don't -- don't start with  
9 that kind of negativism.

10 MR. KOBAK: -- that we're going to -- all  
11 right.

12 THE COURT: Have --

13 MR. KOBAK: And, I also think --

14 THE COURT: -- have some help from the SEC.  
15 I'm sure that she has all the solutions.

16 MR. KOBAK: We're --

17 THE COURT: Or by the Receiver --

18 MR. KOBAK: -- we're talking about a --

19 THE COURT: -- of the other entity, because he  
20 wants to be the hell out of here. He's not getting paid  
21 for this.

22 [Laughter]

23 MR. KOBAK: We're talking about a problem that  
24 may be non-existent, because --

25 THE COURT: I agree with you.

1 MR. KOBAK: -- we don't know if there are any  
2 of these people. We don't know what the Trustee --

3 THE COURT: Mr. Kobak, you're absolutely right.  
4 Those are --

5 MR. KOBAK: -- is going to do in the future --

6 THE COURT: -- the kinds of problems that  
7 lawyers indulge in.

8 I remember, when I was in practice, I was  
9 representing a participant in a multi-bank facility, and  
10 we were dealing in the early stages of securitization of  
11 accounts receivable. I think we were financing chattel  
12 paper from car dealers, or something of that sort, and I  
13 represented National Bank of Detroit.

14 So, I get thrown into these conversations, and  
15 I get the lawyers in San Francisco and Chicago out-  
16 stunting each other and imagining one hypothetical  
17 disaster after another and papering that over. It went on  
18 and on and on for two and a half hours. And, I thought it  
19 was a delightful set of exchanges over non-existent  
20 problems that showed the inventiveness of lawyers.

21 But, I didn't have any control over that, and I  
22 tried to explain it to the client, and he said, "What?  
23 That isn't what our problem is."

24 The next time I had an opportunity to do this,  
25 I had a young partner, a brilliant lawyer whose father was

1 a partner in one of the leading New York firms, who had  
2 been an outstanding honors graduate from the University of  
3 California at Berkeley, and I was trying to draft some  
4 documents, and he kept raising these issues. And, he got  
5 -- went around and around with some of the tax lawyers at  
6 Weil Gotschal, thinking of all kinds of inventive problems  
7 that we had to fix. And, I finally threw him out of my  
8 office.

9 I said, "Look, this is ridiculous. Our client  
10 can't afford this. You're just playing with yourself.  
11 We've got a deal. We've got to get it closed. I don't  
12 want to take any more write-offs." And, I threw him out  
13 of my office. I said, "There's a time when you've got to  
14 make a decision and cut your losses. It's not going to be  
15 perfect, but we're not going to sit here speculating over  
16 all kinds of horror stories that have a very low  
17 probability of occurrence."

18 But, I do think that the putative class  
19 representatives here do represent significant economic  
20 interests where measurable harm has been suffered  
21 involving significant dollars. And, if we have to frame  
22 some *ad hoc* remedy to make sure that no one gets  
23 prejudiced, we'll do that. And, we will try to keep the  
24 hypotheticals under reasonable check, because this isn't  
25 an academic exercise. As much as I love academic

1 exercises, I'm still trying to be pragmatic. I realize  
2 that there are significant dollars here, and this case may  
3 have some portfolio significance for other kinds of cases.

4 MR. KOBAK: With all due respect, Your Honor, I  
5 don't see how anyone is prejudiced. If they got actual  
6 notice, they still are entitled to -- in Mrs. Berman's  
7 case -- SIPC protection of at least two hundred and fifty  
8 thousand dollars. We don't know. It seems very unlikely  
9 to me that her securities would have gone up in this  
10 period. Even if they did, --

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. KOBAK: -- there is discretion as to how  
13 the Trustee would handle it. It seems to me we're talking  
14 about --

15 THE COURT: Okay, but I wanted to -- I --

16 MR. KOBAK: -- a situation that's not going to  
17 exist.

18 THE COURT: -- look, Mr. Kobak, I understand  
19 your reservations, and you have a very sensible position.  
20 But, I also think that your opposing counsel have a  
21 sensible position. And, I'm trying to suggest to you, but  
22 I'm not going to force it -- I'm trying to suggest to you,  
23 if you can't decide together, informally, and get to a  
24 position of yes between yourselves that doesn't compromise  
25 the administration of this case, that recognizes that the

1 world is a far more difficult thing to navigate than  
2 Congress imagines, and we will try to keep the collateral  
3 damage to an absolute minimum. That's all I'm trying to  
4 achieve.

5 MR. KOBAK: All right. Well, I said I was  
6 willing to talk. I'm also willing to talk to Mr. Wissner-  
7 Gross and Mr. Berkowitz, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: Okay, all right. Well, let -- let  
9 the SEC and the Receiver participate in that, because I'm  
10 sure if they lend their good offices to this, along with  
11 Mr. Harbeck, you're going to be able to come up with  
12 something.

13 And, I know that Mr. Berkowitz prides himself  
14 on being highly responsive to novel situations. That's  
15 how he gets his reputation in this jurisdiction. He's  
16 very good at mediating controversies.

17 So, I'm sure, together, you'll be able to do it  
18 without my further intervention. But, if it comes to  
19 naught, now that I've had this extended colloquy, I'll  
20 give counsel an opportunity to make any additional points  
21 that I have denied them an opportunity to make, so that I  
22 have your considerations before you.

23 And then, we have to deal with the fact that  
24 we've had a flurry of papers in a very, very short period  
25 of time, without any opportunity for taking any evidence,

1 and we need to decide what due process requires for any  
2 further disposition. Even if we patch together some Band-  
3 Aid for the next few weeks, obviously we're going to have  
4 to address this more fully and if it requires an  
5 evidentiary hearing, we have to schedule one.

6 Okay?

7 MR. HARBECK: Your Honor, let's take a slice  
8 out of the potential controversy here.

9 THE COURT: You have a plane to catch?

10 MR. HARBECK: No, sir.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 [Laughter]

13 THE COURT: Are you going to the Hamptons?

14 MR. HARBECK: Rockville Centre is a far -- a  
15 far piece from the Hamptons, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Oh, it's a lovely community. Wait  
17 until next year.

18 MR. HARBECK: Pardon?

19 THE COURT: Wait until next year. Do you know  
20 what Rockville Centre --

21 MR. HARBECK: Yes, I do. Doris Kerns Goodman  
22 lived there and wrote it.

23 THE COURT: Great. My colleague. All right.

24 MR. HARBECK: A fine Saint Agnes girl, I  
25 believe.

1 THE COURT: What's that?

2 MR. HARBECK: A fine Saint Agnes girl.

3 THE COURT: [Laughter]

4 MR. BERKOWITZ: Your Honor, that's a real  
5 Rockville Centre guy.

6 MR. HARBECK: Your Honor, we could -- we could  
7 take a slice out of this, perhaps, by saying that anybody  
8 that Mr. Wissner-Gross identifies to the Trustee will be  
9 sent a notice. They can file it -- you know, they may not  
10 have been noticed yet. We'll -- at SIPC's expense, since  
11 we're picking up all the admin here, at least until a  
12 general estate is generated, if ever, we'll notify anybody  
13 else and that will solve the problem with respect to  
14 anybody who hasn't received a notice and can file until  
15 December.

16 Does it solve the sixty-day period? No. But,  
17 that's where I think there's no real dispute here. Each  
18 and every one of Mr. Wissner-Gross's actual clients has  
19 filed a claim. They're not prejudiced by the sixty-day  
20 period.

21 I think the overwhelming majority of people who  
22 do have real mutual fund claims got actual notice, so  
23 they're not prejudiced in any real way.

24 We're talking about the angel that dances on  
25 the head of the pin now. And, identify the individual who

1 doesn't have notice, doesn't have a claim form? It will  
2 be in the mail the next day. And, they'll have until the  
3 end of that full six-month period to file it.

4 THE COURT: Why can't you agree to give them a  
5 brief extension period, if they didn't in fact receive  
6 actual notice? Why won't you put them back in the  
7 position they would have been in had they been identified  
8 and sent an actual notice?

9 MR. HARBECK: You --

10 THE COURT: If these are people who surfaced  
11 through indirect channels of communication, --

12 MR. HARBECK: Your Honor, I --

13 THE COURT: -- or read the newspaper, why can't  
14 you create an epicycle without doing woeful damage to the  
15 fund, SIPC, or the precedents for the administration of  
16 this case? That's what I want you to think about.

17 MR. HARBECK: The answer is there's no woeful  
18 damage to anybody, but Congress apportioned it, and if you  
19 look at -- if you want to run a search engine on excusable  
20 neglect and SIPA, you'll find that those time limits do  
21 not allow of excusable neglect. And, those concepts are  
22 rejected universally.

23 THE COURT: And, if I run this engine, how many  
24 cases am I going to find in which this was ever identified  
25 as an issue?

1 MR. HARBECK: About ten.

2 THE COURT: Okay, and you've cited these in  
3 your memoranda?

4 MR. HARBECK: Some of them. Not all of them.  
5 There -- the time limits of our statute are derived from  
6 old Bankruptcy Section 57 -- Bankruptcy Act Section 57(n),  
7 and those were incorporated into our statute, and those  
8 have been described as mandatory and non-discretionary.

9 Now, the sixty-day period is unique to this  
10 statute, --

11 THE COURT: All right.

12 MR. HARBECK: -- but I don't think we have any  
13 discretion over it.

14 So, let's take a slice out of the -- out of  
15 this. We'll identify anybody. We'll re-mail to anybody.  
16 And, if they -- if they are in some way prejudiced by the  
17 sixty-day period, there are two -- there are two responses  
18 to that.

19 One is that that's what Congress intended.  
20 And, two is we can even defer until a later point, because  
21 it says the Trustee need not satisfy it with securities,  
22 but we don't have to decide that today. It doesn't  
23 mandate that the Trustee do it in the most economical  
24 fashion. He -- he has to look at that issue.

25 THE COURT: All right, Mr. Harbeck. You're

1           inching along in the right direction.

2                   MR. HARBECK: Well, that's about as many inches  
3           as I've got to give.

4                   THE COURT: No, no, no, now, now, let's not  
5           draw any lines in the sand. We're just dealing with, you  
6           know, real peoples' lives and their money.

7                   MR. HARBECK: And, that's why I think we'll  
8           give them until December. We'll re-notice them --

9                   THE COURT: All right.

10                   Okay, you're going to --

11                   MR. HARBECK: -- and we'll -- and we'll solve  
12           the problem.

13                   THE COURT: -- chat about this. Let's try to  
14           take this in the most positive frame of mind.

15                   Okay?

16                   MR. BERKOWITZ: Judge, may we use the court  
17           room?

18                   THE COURT: You can use this court room, you  
19           can use the next court room, you can use the various  
20           conferences, because I don't think there's anyone home but  
21           Judge Eisenberg and me.

22                   MR. BERKOWITZ: Thank you.

23                   THE COURT: And, Miss Fitzgerald will make sure  
24           the guards open up the other court rooms.

25                   And, if you need to talk to me on some limited

1 capacity, in a non-ex parte basis, I'm going nowhere. I'm  
2 here.

3 Okay?

4 MR. BERKOWITZ: Thanks, Judge.

5 THE COURT: Thank you.

6 (Whereupon, the proceeding was recessed, to  
7 reconvene this same day.)

R E S U M E D P R O C E E D I N G S

2:10 P.M.

THE COURT: All right, please be seated.

On the matter of New Times Financial -- New  
Times Securities Services, right?

Where are we, gentlemen?

MR. KOBAK: Your Honor, as you suggested, we  
have talked, and we've worked out, I think, an agreement  
among ourselves.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOBAK: Pursuant to this agreement, the  
Trustee will provide to Mr. Wissner-Gross's office a list  
of people that we believe to be the OXY account customers,  
with their last known address, together with a list of the  
people who have already submitted claims.

Mr. Wissner-Gross will undertake to contact all  
those people today and over the weekend and on early  
Monday, and advise them to file something with the  
Trustee, indicating that they wish to file a claim. We'll  
accept those if they're faxed. We'll accept them as long  
as they say they intend to make a claim and sign them and  
give us their name.

So, we think that ought to provide notice to  
anyone who may not have had notice or may not have  
understood that whatever kind of claim they have against

(516) 741-5342 Tankoos Reporting Co. (212) 349-9692

1           whatever of these entities is involved, they ought to be  
2           asserting it now.

3                   THE COURT:   Okay, but the thirty-first is  
4           Monday, is it not?

5                   MR. KOBAK:   That's correct.

6                   THE COURT:   Okay, and --

7                   MR. KOBAK:   But, as long as we get it, any time  
8           on the thirty-first, by fax, any other way, we'll accept  
9           it as a claim --

10                   THE COURT:   Okay.

11                   MR. KOBAK:   -- and they can supplement it or  
12           amend it later.

13                   THE COURT:   Okay, all right.

14                   MR. KOBAK:   And, on the other issues, we've  
15           agreed that the class action motion will be adjourned.  
16           The Trustee will undertake to review the facts and make a  
17           determination. I don't know quite how to describe this  
18           issue, but on this issue of which entities might be  
19           considered to be the broker, whether you consider that an  
20           alter-ego theory or some other theory, whether it involves  
21           substantive consolidation of the entities or not.

22                   But, in any event, we'll undertake -- the  
23           Trustee will undertake to make that determination within  
24           ninety days, and to advise Mr. Berkowitz and Mr. Wissner-  
25           Gross. And, at that point, we can talk about whether the

1 motion is moot or what the best procedures should be for  
2 going forward at that point.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. BERKOWITZ: In principal, I think we're in  
5 agreement. That's slightly different than what I think we  
6 actually agreed to.

7 What we agreed to is to carry the motion until  
8 a date which is approximately ninety days from today,  
9 October 27th, to be exact. I think that's a day that  
10 works well within the Jewish Holidays. And that, prior to  
11 that time, the Trustee and his office will attempt to keep  
12 us advised as to the status of their investigation and  
13 their determinations, and to allow us to discuss with them  
14 some of these issues.

15 But, if they determine that they are not going  
16 to bring a motion for substantive consolidation or to  
17 pierce the corporate veil, or to pursue alter-ego, then  
18 our motion would be on again for that October 27th date.  
19 And up -- right before the actual date occurs, we can  
20 continue to have discussions and even adjourn that date if  
21 it's appropriate. But, the intent was to have our motion  
22 back on if we don't have an agreement on the direction in  
23 which the Trustee is going to take.

24 In fact, the Trustee may make a determination  
25 to pursue substantive consolidation or alter-ego, but not

1 in a way which we believe is in the best interest of our  
2 clients, and we might still determine to push forward on  
3 our class certification.

4 But, the real point of our agreement was to  
5 give the Trustee a reasonable period within which to  
6 conduct and conclude his investigation, and to make a  
7 determination about how these claims are going to go down.

8 Look, it's our sincere hope that these issues  
9 will all be resolved by the Trustee determining that he  
10 has sufficient facts to treat all of the claims which fall  
11 within the putative class as claims which are entitled to  
12 SIPC coverage. In that case, there would be no need for a  
13 class action.

14 Also, in our discussions, Mr. Giddens  
15 represented that, to the extent -- and I think this flows  
16 from his statutory authority -- to the extent that there  
17 are people who file claims after the sixty-day period, but  
18 prior to the end of the six-month period, that he will use  
19 his reasonable discretion in deciding whether or not to  
20 compensate them, assuming that they have claims which are  
21 covered under SIPC, either by purchasing securities or by  
22 providing them with securities, or by providing them with  
23 cash.

24 THE COURT: Okay. And, presumably, by that  
25 point in time, when as much of the facts are in that can

1 be anticipated, he'll know what his exposure is.

2 MR. BERKOWITZ: The Trustee.

3 THE COURT: Yeah.

4 MR. BERKOWITZ: Yes.

5 THE COURT: I mean, he'll be able to quantify  
6 it and determine what is the portfolio impact of that  
7 decision in this particular case, and perhaps -- or  
8 generally, outside this case.

9 But then, we won't be speculating. We'll know  
10 we've got real, live people, with claims that are  
11 documented, and he'll be able to determine -- I think the  
12 word is that he has the discretion to determine whether he  
13 needs to purchase securities, and that's a discretionary  
14 determination, I think.

15 All right. So, we're not holding him to a  
16 standard, but we're simply expecting him to be reasonable  
17 in the exercise of his discretion.

18 MR. KOBAK: Yeah, he agreed --

19 THE COURT: And, maybe this --

20 MR. KOBAK: -- that he'd look at them in good  
21 faith.

22 THE COURT: That's right.

23 MR. KOBAK: But, with respect to this date, our  
24 understanding was October 27th was the date we were going  
25 to make our determination, not that the class action is

1 automatically deemed --

2 THE COURT: I don't think he said --

3 MR. KOBAK: -- deemed re-filed.

4 THE COURT: He said he was going to carry his  
5 motion. He didn't say anything about it being automatic.

6 MR. KOBAK: Well, I don't --

7 THE COURT: He just wanted a sunset date, to  
8 know whether or not he had to return --

9 MR. KOBAK: Well, we've agreed that it's  
10 October --

11 THE COURT: -- to litigate.

12 MR. BERKOWITZ: I wasn't suggesting that it be  
13 automatically certified on that date.

14 MR. KOBAK: No, no, I --

15 MR. BERKOWITZ: I was saying that the motion be  
16 heard on that date again.

17 MR. WISSNER-GROSS: In other words, if we don't  
18 have a resolution, that we would come, and if necessary,  
19 we'd augment the argument.

20 THE COURT: Okay, but what I --

21 MR. KOBAK: Your Honor, the problem I have with  
22 that is that by the 27th, let's assume we come out the  
23 wrong way from Mr. Wissner-Gross's point of view. We'll  
24 know a lot more than we do today, and we might have  
25 different grounds for opposing it. We might permit

1 certain claims, but not others.

2 THE COURT: All right, but this is what I want  
3 to do --

4 MR. KOBAK: The situation could be much  
5 different.

6 THE COURT: All right, but this is what I'd  
7 like to do, because I want to avoid these Chinese fire  
8 drills, if you'll pardon me, with, you know, a flurry of  
9 pleadings and people feeling aggrieved that they didn't  
10 really have an adequate opportunity to prepare responses  
11 and replies and rebuttals and the like.

12 So, what I'd like to be able to do is by then,  
13 even then, I assume, we'll be in Central Islip, is that we  
14 can -- I'll block off the time. I'll schedule a  
15 conference call or you can drag your way out there and  
16 we'll take you on a pumpkin party so you can be adequately  
17 prepared for Hallowe'en, whatever your druthers are. But,  
18 call me before -- call me in the early part of the week,  
19 so I'll leave time on that day now. I want to keep it  
20 blocked so we can have, in effect, a pre-hearing  
21 conference, so we can schedule a reasonable set of  
22 deadlines to put this on.

23 I mean, my calendar, at this point, isn't such  
24 that anybody has to fear any delay.

25 MR. BERKOWITZ: That's amenable to us, Your

1 Honor.

2 MR. KOBAK: Yes, that's fine, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: Okay, fine.

4 So, the 27th of October is what day of the  
5 week? Do you know?

6 MR. KOBAK: Friday.

7 THE COURT: All right. So, call me by no later  
8 than Tuesday, at two o'clock and let me know where you  
9 stand, and then we'll have a conference call on the 27th.  
10 I'll determine how much time we have. And then, we'll set  
11 a schedule for some expedited hearing on this matter.

12 And, by then, I think that, you know, you would  
13 have shaken the trees and see what's fallen to the ground.  
14 And, I hope this other expedient will result in some  
15 closure on some of these matters.

16 So, I'm going to so order this on the record.  
17 You can reduce it to a stipulation. And, I understand by  
18 this that I'm not making a determination if there's a  
19 class representative. I'm not making a determination that  
20 it's a class action. But, it will facilitate some  
21 organized coordination by Mr. Wissner-Gross on behalf of  
22 this universe of creditors that may be in excess of two  
23 hundred and fifty to four hundred people. And, that a  
24 substantial number of those would fall into this  
25 categorization of OXY claimants or customers.

1                   So, we're going to treat this as a device  
2           that's without prejudice to any continued prosecution of  
3           this motion for class claim or class certification.

4                   All right? Yes?

5                   MR. BERKOWITZ: Very good. Thank you, Your  
6           Honor.


7                   MR. KOBAK: Thank you, Your Honor.

8                   THE COURT: Okay, I'm going to so order the  
9           record. If there's a problem, just arrange a telephone  
10          conference. I'm happy to help you.

11                   (Whereupon, at 2:30 p.m., the proceeding was  
12          concluded.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, June Accornero, do hereby certify that I typed the proceeding In the Matter of New Times Securities Services, taken on July 28, 2000, before The Honorable Stan Bernstein, at the United States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern District of New York, Westbury, New York, from tapes provided by the Court, and that this is an accurate transcript of what happened at that time and place.

  
June Accornero